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J 101279 Wade
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No. 527. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1879.

George F. Seward

to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Statement of salary account.

Synopsis.

Refers to Mr. Seward's despatch, number 517. and covers a duplicate of Mr. Seward's salary account for the quarter ended September 30th, 1879.

No. 527. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Recurring to my despatch, number 517, I have the honor to hand to you, herewith, a duplicate statement of my salary account for the quarter ended September 30th, 1879. 527.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Statement of salary account for quarter ended September 30th A. 1879.

Sent to Dep't Bureau March 18-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 27 1880
RECEIVED

Read

No. 528. Four Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1879.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Refusal of Hon. Hsu Tao to recognize Hon. Cowles as Interpreter at Foochow.

Synopsis.

Forwards a letter from Hon. Cowles to Hon. Seward, and certain correspondence between the former and Hon. Hsu Tao setting forth that Hon. Hsu Tao refuses to receive Hon. Cowles upon the ground that the Minister had no authority to make

make the appointment. Hon. Seward comments upon the course of Hon. Sec Lane, and asks the decision of the Department upon the questions involved.

No. 528. Four Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Recurring to my despatch number 514., regarding my appointment of Mr. Cowles to fill the vacancy occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. Cheshire, the Interpreter at Foochow, I have now the honor to hand to you a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Cowles reporting that Mr. Le Gendre has refused to receive him, together

No. 528.

2/528. together with copies of the letters which passed between him and Hon. ble Lano.

Hon. ble Lano has not addressed himself to me on the subject.

You will notice upon perusal of these letters, and more particularly upon reading Hon. ble Lano's note dated November 19th inst. (inclosure 2.) that Hon. ble Lano does not object to Hon. Cowles on personal grounds, or because he has made other arrangements. On point of fact, he offers in that letter to employ Hon. Cowles, if the latter will enter his office with the understanding that he derives his authority from

Hon.

Mr. Le Sans. The sole issue " raised by him, then, is that of my authority to make the " appointment.

Under these circumstances I have addressed a letter to Mr. 3/6 28.
Le Sans, in which, while waiving any discussion of the merit of my action in appointing Mr. " Cowles, I have requested him to receive Mr. Cowles until such time as your conclusion upon the question of prerogative shall " have been received.

In so addressing him, while reiterating that I did not act inconsiderately, I have pointed out the fact that, both by the " Consular Regulations and the

Personal

Personal Instructions, Consular officers are directed to comply with the requests of their superiors, the Diplomatic Representatives of their country in the given State, and made subject to their general direction, adding thereto the statement that I appointed Mr. Cowles in view of Mr. De Lano's own statement that he knew of no suitable person whom he could nominate, and of Mr. Bailey's suggestion that Mr. Cowles should be appointed.

I consider the question of prerogative which is involved of much consequence, but I confess that I consider the other question

question, that of the general subordination of Consular offices to the Legation, of state more importance. It cannot be held to be a satisfactory thing for a Consul, upon no question of principle but simply because he considers that in a mere matter of opinion or prerogative the Minister has erred, to set up his own views as being the sole criterion by which he will be guided.

To your judgment upon the question of prerogative I shall yield cheerful acquiescence. I have no desire to overstep due bounds, and I shall not do so consciously. My letter to Hon. Mr. Lane

in

in regard to the appointment of Mr. Cheshire (see my despatch, number 383.) my letter to Yourself, number 514., and my general course since I have been in charge of the Legation will indicate that I am anxious to respect my colleagues in the public service. Differences of opinion will arise, nevertheless, and in such instances surely a Minister is not asking too much when he requests that his views shall be considered those which shall control until the decision of the Department is made known.

You will not fail to remark

remark that Mr. de Lano goes so far as to indicate that he will not receive Mr. Cheshire again. (enclosure 1.) The statements made on this head by Mr. Cowles have been confirmed to me by other information. You will agree with me, as I believe, in considering that this declaration by Mr. de Lano is deserving of serious attention.

The facts regarding Mr. Cheshire are that I nominated him to the Department for the interpretership, and that the Department approved the nomination. By an oversight, as it would appear, no Commission has been issued to him. At the moment, acting in pursuance

pursuance of what he knew to be my wishes, and bearing my letter of authority, he had taken charge temporarily of the Canton Consulate. Yet Hon. Mr Low assumes to declare that in going to Canton he has forfeited his position as Interpreter and Vice Consul, positions which he holds under the authority of the Department, and which made him an especially valuable person to fill the vacancy at Canton.

An Interpreter is not a person easily procured nor one whose position should be precarious. Care should be taken to grant to them Commissions, and,

in

in every way, to encourage them to remain in the service. They are the officers, as I have heretofore advised, who should be promoted to Consulships as opportunities offer. In other services they are specially educated by the Government concerned, and promoted to Consulships, as the service will admit. Mr. Mc Laws assumption to deal with Mr. Cheshire as a simple employé of his own, is inadmissible then on all accounts.

I ask you, therefore, to set the question at rest by sending a Commission to Mr. Cheshire, or by authorizing me to inform Mr. Mc Laws that Mr. Cheshire

Cheshire is an officer of the Government and, as such, not to be dismissed by him excepting for cause, and then only with the sanction of the Legation or Consulate General, or both.

It only remains for me to recur to Mr. Hle Lamb's failure to write to me in regard to Mr. Cowles' case, and to point out how unsatisfactory his course has been, whether regard be had to official propriety, or to the ready settlement of the special question.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
George F. Seward

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Hon. Cowles to Hon. Seward
   November 19th, 1879.
2. Correspondence between Hon.
   Cowles and Hon. de Lano.
3. Hon. Seward to Hon. de Lano.
   No. 93. December 6th, 1879.
4. Hon. Seward to Hon. Bailey.
   No. 208. December 9th, 1879

Despatch No. 528.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Cowles to Mr. Seward,
Foochow, Nov. 19th, 1879.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this port on the 16th instant. On exhibiting to Mr. M. M. Delano, the U. S. Consul at this port, the appointment as Acting Interpreter here, issued to me by yourself and dated Peking, October 29th, 1879., Mr. Delano, first in personal discussion and finally in the correspondence (herewith enclosed), took the ground that the U. S. Minister in China had no legal authority nor was by Regulation or otherwise authorized to appoint an Interpreter even an acting one and temporarily. That he could not recognize the appointment nor allow me to enter upon the duties of the post. He proposed, however, that if I could consent to ignore your appointment as invalid, that he himself should employ me as Interpreter in the Consulate and that he should be responsible for my salary, as he said Mr. Cheshire had, in like manner, been paid by him.

him. He also held that Mr. Cheshire, by departure from the port, had vacated finally or until a fresh commission issued from the President or Secretary of State, any position in or connection with the Foochow Consulate, and further held that Mr. Cheshire had never been commissioned as Interpreter in the Consulate.

As the action proposed for me by Mr. DeLano would ill consort with the respect I entertain and consider due to the official action taken, no doubt with all due deliberation, by the United States Minister in China and with the personal sentiments it is my honour to entertain towards him, I declined to change my course or to waive my rights under my appointment from you for any immediate advantages that might flow from ignoring your appointment and accepting service almost in set terms with and under the Consul.

I beg to enclose the correspondence that has passed and, while testifying to my personal esteem for Mr. DeLano and to the sentiments with which I believe him to be

generally

generally regarded in the community, I request your instructions as to the further steps I am to take or course I am to pursue, should my resignation at any time be desired it will always be at your service.

I believe that Mr. De Lano is referring himself through the Consul General to the Secretary of State in the matter, by the outgoing mail; and I presume he is also writing to yourself.

I beg to be believed, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(signed) J. L. Cowles jr.

Despatch No. 528.
Enclosure 2.

Foochow, Novemb. 18th, 1879.

M. M. Delano, Esquire,
United States Consul.
Foochow.

Sir:—

I beg to hand you copy of my appointment by the United States Minister in China, of date October 29th, 1879, (the original of which I have already had the honor of exhibiting to you), as Acting Interpreter in the United States Consulate here; to notify you of my arrival at my post in readiness to take up its duties; and to request to be put in possession of the office, books, papers, quarters etc, if any, in your care or custody, and to the position appertaining.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(signed) J. P. Cowles jr.

Mr. Mc Lane to Mr. Cowles.

Foochow, November 18th, 1879.

My dear Mr. Cowles:—

Upon further reflection I have concluded not to reply to your letter till the arrival of the "Hasan" from Shanghai (now due) as I am almost sure to hear from Mr. Seward and Mr. Bailey on her arrival.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Mr. Mc Lane.

Mr. Mc Lane to Mr. Cowles.

Foochow, November 19th, 1879.

My dear Mr. Cowles:—

Finding that the "Europe" is likely to leave for Shanghai before the arrival of the steamer due from there, I hand you herewith my reply to your note of yesterday, in order that there may be as little delay as possible in the settlement of the question at issue.

If you have no objection I should be glad to know the manner in which you present your case to the Minister.

Yours truly

(Signed) Wm. M. Mc Lane.

Marble Law to Mr. Cowles.

No. 284. Foochow November 19th, 1879.

Dear Sir:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in which you enclosed a copy of an appointment as Acting Interpreter at this Consulate, issued to you October 29th, by the United States Minister at Peking, and in which you indicated your readiness to enter upon the duties of the office.

In reply I have to inform you that I decline to accept your services under such appointment, because (with all due respect and deference to the Minister) I feel convinced that he was not authorized by law or regulations to make it; heretofore, there being a vacancy here in the office of Interpreter, I am disposed to follow the course pursued in connection with the appointment of the late acting incumbent, Mr. Cheshire

Mr. Cheshire, which course was authorized by the Honorable Secretary of State (and has already been indicated to you) and allow you to enter at once upon the duties of the office, reporting my action to the Department of State.

Pending instructions from the Department, I shall feel warranted in paying you the salary allowed by law, in like manner as it was paid to the late incumbent.

Yours respectfully.

(Signed) Wm. Wm. McLane.
U. S. Consul.

Mr. Cowles to Mr. Ah Lan.

Foochow. Nov. 19th, 1879.

My dear Mr. Ah Lan:—

I should be glad if I could have your reply to the enclosed in time for the mail. I should be very glad if we could meet on the ground there indicated.

I am not certain to get over to you with my letters both for press of time, and hope that even now our finding the common ground above indicated may save further reference of the questions

Yours truly.

(Signed) J. P. Cowles Jr.

Mr. Cowles to Mr. Le Gendre.

Foochow November 19th, 1879.

Dear Sir:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your reply dated to day, No. 284, to my letter of yesterday in which I enclosed a copy of my appointment as Acting Interpreter here by the United States Minister in China, informed you of my arrival at my post in readiness to take up its duties, and requested to be put in possession of the office books, papers, quarters, etc, if any, to the post appertaining, and in your care or custody.

In your reply, while raising the question of the Ministers authority to make the appointment, you nevertheless say you are disposed to allow (me) to enter at once upon the duties of the office. I am ready to enter at once upon said duties with the understanding, that so far as

as my own action is concerned, I do it under the appointment which I hold from the United States Minister in China.

This will not interfere with your retaining your own opinion as to the legality of the appointment, and taking such measures as you deem proper to ascertain the views of the Department of State on that subject.

Yours respectfully.

(Signed) J. P. Cowles Jr.
Acting Interpreter
U. S. Consulate, Foochow.

Rev. Mr. McLaren to Rev. Mr. Cowles.

Foo Chow, November 19th, 1879.

My dear Rev. Mr. Cowles:—

I am sorry to say we cannot ~~assent~~ on the ground proposed in your letter just received.

Yours truly.

(Signed) Rev. Rev. McLaren.

Mr. Cowles to Hon. Mr. Low.

Foochow November 19th, 1879.

Dear Sir:—

As you do not consent to my entering upon my duties as Acting Interpreter here under the appointment I hold from the United States Minister in China dated October 29th 1879, and as I do not suppose the Minister would now wish me to proceed to forcible measures to obtain possession of anything connected with the post, I deem the only course open to me at the moment to be to report to him, and await further instructions from him in the matter.

Yours respectfully

(Signed) J. P. Cowles Jr.

Acting Interpreter.

(Copy as nearly as can be recalled.)

J. P. C. Jr.

Despatch No. 528.
Enclosure 3.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Hale Sans.
No. 93. December 6th M. 1879.

Sir:

Mr. J. P. Cowles Jr. who bears a letter from me authorizing him, until the pleasure of the Secretary of State be made known, to exercise the functions of Acting Interpreter at your post, and to receive the emoluments attaching to the office, advises me in a letter dated November 19th M., a copy of which I understand that you have seen, that you deny my authority to make such an appointment, and decline upon this ground to receive him.

I can make no possible objection to your holding opinions upon this subject at variance with my own, but I do object to your having failed to address me in regard to it, and to your refusal to recognize

my

my appointment of Mr. Cowles until the decision of the State Department has been made known.

It is clearly laid down in the Consular Regulations and in the Personal Instructions to Diplomatic Agents that "it is the duty of Consuls, "in all cases, to endeavor to comply "with the requests and wishes of their "superiors, and that "Consuls are "always to be regarded as under the "direction of the Minister or Charge d' "Affaires of the United States in the "country where they respectively reside".

Leaving aside now all question as to the merit of my action in appointing Mr. Cowles, an appointment made in view of your own declaration that you knew of no suitable person to be appointed, and of the suggestion of Mr. Consul General Bailey that Mr. Cowles would be a suitable person for the place, I request you to place Mr. Cowles in charge of the Interpretership, until such time as the decision of the State Department shall have been made known. I have &c

(Signed) George F. Seward

Despatch No. 528.
Enclosure 4.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 208. December 9th, 1879.

Sir:-

You are aware that Mr. Hle Lan has refused to acknowledge the validity of my appointment of Mr. J. P. Cowles Jr., as Acting Interpreter at Foochow, and that the question has been referred by me to Washington for decision.

Mr. Cowles presented himself to Mr. Hle Lan on the 16th day of November, and declared his readiness to enter upon the discharge of his duties In case Mr. Hle Lan transmits an account for the services of any other persons as Interpreter after that date, be so good as to advise the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury that his account is being sent, and that I have requested John to suggest that it should not be paid until the question of the validity of Mr. Cowles' appointment has been passed upon.

I am &c
(Signed) George F. Seward

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 27 1880
RECEIVED

No. 529. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1879.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Improper use of seal by the Interpreter at Canton.

Synopsis.

Mr. Cheshire reports that the Interpreter has used the Chinese seal of the Consulate without his knowledge and away from the office to verify a contract of some sort made between Consul Lincoln and the Viceroy at Canton. Has called upon Mr. Cheshire

Cheshire for a full report. Intimations have heretofore been made that the Interpreter in question — a Chinese — could not be relied upon.

No. 529. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th A. 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

From time to time during the last three or four years intimations have reached the Legation that the Interpreter at Canton, Mr. Yii C. Cheong, is not to be relied upon. Some of the matters brought up have been referred to Mr. Lincoln, the Consul at Canton, who has reported favorably to the Interpreter. A part of this correspondence has been

been sent to the Department, but some portion of it has not been reported, having been overlooked in the general pressure of work here.

Lately, as you will remember, Mr. Cheshire, the Vice Consul and Interpreter at Foochow, took charge at Canton for the period of Mr. Lincoln's temporary absence. In arranging that he should do so I felt well satisfied that his knowledge of the Chinese language and general experience would enable him to keep the Interpreter in check, if the latter should be disposed to use his position for his private advantage.

Just

Just now I am in receipt of an unofficial letter from Mr. Cheshire, from which you will learn that the Interpreter has assumed, apparently, to take the Chinese seal of the Consulate, (used, as is the practice in China, to seal despatches or other papers which are written in the Chinese language) away from the office, without the knowledge of Mr. Cheshire, and to use it to verify a document, the nature of which does not clearly appear.

It is not the business of the Interpreter to verify deeds, contracts, etc., and it cannot be considered admissible for an Interpreter to use the seal away from

from the office, or in any manner which implies concealment from the Consular officer in charge.

I have thought it well, therefore, to direct Mr. Cheshire to report the facts of the case officially. A copy of my instruction to him will be found enclosed herewith.

2/529

I have no information further than that given by Mr. Cheshire in the note referred to regarding the nature of the document so sealed. An earlier letter of his has miscarried, as I judge. But there is enough in the note now sent to indicate that Mr. Lincoln has made a contract

contract of some sort with the viceroy, and that its details have not been spread upon the consular records.

I have regarded Mr. Lincoln as a very satisfactory officer, and it is possible that there is some mistake in Mr. Cheshire's information, or that Mr. Lincoln does not feel that he is precluded from doing business for the Chinese while absent from his post.

I could not share in such an opinion, for certainly a consul ought neither to come into competition with traders proper, to entangle himself in business relations, or to lower his character

and

and independence, as a counsel, by accepting any commissions for profit or otherwise from the very authorities before whom he has to defend the rights and interests of his countrymen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Hon. Cheshire to Hon. Seward. Unofficial. November 20th, 1879.
2. Hon. Seward to Hon. Cheshire. No. 69. December 8th, 1879.

Despatch No. 529.
Inclosure 1.

Canton, November 20th, 1879.

My dear Mr. Seward,

Recurring to the subject of Mr. Lincoln's agreement with the Viceroy here for the purchase of guns while he is in England, I heard yesterday from reliable authority that Mr. Yü, the Interpreter here, had seized the agreement with the United States Consular seal after I had taken charge of the Consulate and did it at one of the native Yamêns. I might mention that I took over charge on the 15th of last month and on that very day I enquired of the Chinese writer there where the Chinese Consular seal was and he told me that the Interpreter had it locked up. The Interpreter was in Hong Kong when I took charge and did not return until the next day, I believe. I was very busy and did not think of asking him for the seal, and certainly did not suppose he would dare use it without my knowledge. On the 7th day I more, (21st October) he

(sealed

sealed the agreement made between Mr. L. and the Chinese Authorities with the Consular Seal. I can furnish proof of this and also that the agreement was sealed out of this office, of course after I took over charge the seal was in my care and I am the responsible party, and I cannot believe that Mr. Lincoln would have dared to order Mr. Yii to use the seal. I may mention that from information I have received Mr. Lincoln signed the English documents (agreement) in blank on the 2nd day, 16 Octo., and left the Chinese part of the work to Yii Hsiang. I do not know whether Mr. L. signed as U. S. Consul or not, or whether the agreement was intended to be a private one, anyhow the Chinese part of the document bears the Consular seal. As to Mr. L. entering into an agreement with the Chinese Authorities and his right to do so I have nothing to say. He ought to be well versed in the Consular Regulations and certainly ought to know whether he has violated his obligations to the Government or not. The only

(thing

thing I can take notice of is Mr. Yii using the Consular Seal unbeknown to me and for purposes which this Consulate has no concern, I should be glad to have your advice (privately) as to what action I should take in the premises, certainly the matter of using the Consular Seal is one of the gravest importance and as I am certain from information received, that Mr. Yii used it without my knowledge and after I had assumed charge of the office I am of opinion that he should be suspended. I should be very sorry to do anything that would embarrass Mr. Lincoln in any way and cannot believe that he had told the Interpreter to stamp the agreement with the seal.

After the Interpreter sealed the agreement he went to HongKong and I hear took with him the amount of $30,000.

I may mention that the Chinese officials have never mentioned the subject to me further than what the Taotai said the other day that the guns were to be of English manufacture, but I have heard from

from other sources that the Members of the "Shan Hou Chü" (which Yamen has charge of war materials) are very much displeased with the Viceroy's action; this may be on account of their not having a share of the spoils.

I shall endeavour to have a look at the agreement and get a copy of it if possible.

Yours faithfully

(signed) T. D. Cheshire.

Despatch No. 529.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Cheshire.
No. 69. December 8th, 1879.

Sir:—

I have received your unofficial letter of 20th November, by which you have informed me that the Interpreter of your Consulate Mr. Yü C. Cheung, has used the Chinese seal of your Consulate without your knowledge and away from the office.

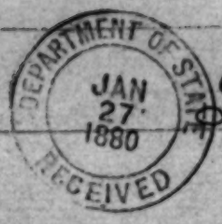
Be so good as to report the facts to me officially sending up the evidence in detail upon which you have made this statement.

It is not desirable to give publicity to the facts, or to discredit the Interpreter by formally suspending him. Such action as may be appropriate will be taken by me after I have received your report.

I am, etc,
(signed) George F. Seward.

Mr. Adee
Col. Morgan

One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 10th, 1879.

Chester Holcombe to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Statement of salary account.

Synopsis.

Mr. Holcombe forwards a statement of the above named account for the quarter ended September 30th, 1879. with the usual voucher.

One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 10th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a statement of my salary account for the quarter ended September 30th, 1879. A duplicate will be sent by the following steamer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Chester Holcombe

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Statement of salary account for the quarter ended September 30th 1879.

The United States in account

79		$ Cts.
11.30.	To salary for quarter ending this day at $5000 per annum	$ 1250 00
"	" balance forward	616 98
		$ 1866 98

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 10th, 1879

with Chester Holcombe

1839.			Cr.
Sept 1	By balance forward		$ 502 82
" 30	" my draft on Messrs. Morton Rose & Co. for £256.17.2		1250 00
" "	" gain by exchange (see voucher)		114 16
			$ 1866 98
Oct 1.	By balance forward		$ 616 98

E. & O. E.

Chester Holcombe

Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure.

Salary Account

July 1st, 1879. to

September 30th, 1879

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

SHANGHAI, 11th. Sept. 1874.

Original

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have purchased from Chester Holcombe Esq. Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation of the United States at Pekin his bill on Messrs. Morton Rose & Co. of London dated Pekin 6th. September 1874. at one days sight, for Sum of £256-17-2 and have paid him therefor the sum of Mexican Dollars Thirteen hundred & sixty four cents 16 which is at the rate of 71 per tael, and 72 5/8 tael cents per Mexican Dollar, and is the highest rate which can be obtained for such bills in this market, after deducting the sum of Mex: Dollars twenty cents 84 from the assets to cover a charge of four per cent, for exchange between this place and Pekin.

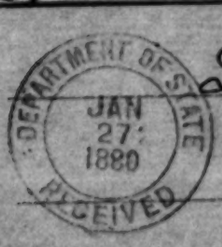
FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Manager.

Rec'd, approved Feb. 2, 1880. Mr. Pet.

Ack + approve C. P. Wadu W Wood

No. 530. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 10th, 1879.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.



Subject.

Transit Rules. Circular to Consuls.

Synopsis.

Having learned that transit pass rules have been framed at some of the ports without reference to the Consulates or the Legation, Mr. Seward, acting in concert with his colleagues, has instructed Consuls of the United States to inform the Chinese Authorities that they have no

F. R. 1880

no power to assent to any rules without first obtain the assent of the Legation.

No. 530. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 10th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have recently received from Mr. Cheshire, Vice Consul at Canton, a copy of rules for the issue of transit passes, framed some months since by the local Chinese authorities, and promulgated without reference to the Consulates or the Legation.

I shall have occasion

to

to refer to these rules again and to lay a copy of them before you. They are very long and, for the moment, we are not able to make a copy.*

The rules seemed to me so objectionable that I at once placed them before my colleagues, and we agreed together that it is desirable to instruct our respective Consuls at the several ports to declare to the authorities that they have no power to assent to any rules whatever without having received first the approval of the Legation.

1530. To my own Circular letter, prepared in accordance with this

* For text of rules, see No.

this understanding, I have added a request that our officers should exercise care when sending up statements of the grievances under which trade is suffering, to transmit also documentary evidence of the facts alleged.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Mr. Seward to United States Consuls. Circular. December 3rd, 1879.

Despatch No. 530.
Enclosure.

Circular to Consuls in China.

Peking, December 3rd, 1879.

The fact having been brought to my Knowledge that the Chinese Authorities at some of the ports have framed, with or without the concurrence of the Consuls, regulations for the issue of transit-passes, I have to call your attention to the matter and to request you to inform the Authorities that you have no authority to agree to any regulations so made or proposed, without having first obtained the sanction of the Legation.

It is my desire and that of my Colleagues to frame here, in concert with the Government, all the rules necessary to the proper working of the transit-pass system. This is desirable for the sake of uniformity and in order that the best possible arrangement may be secured.

In responding to this despatch please be so good as to hand to me copies in duplicate, in English and Chinese, of the

(form

form of transit-pass inward and of the transit-certificate used for produce coming outward, or in case these forms have been sent to the Legation please refer to the despatch with which they were transmitted.

I desire to call your attention, further, to the fact that in urging upon the attention of the Government here, the failures and abuses of the transit-pass-system and the irregular and undue taxation of uncertificated imports, and of produce intended for exportation, we find no lack of allegations that abuses exist, but the proofs are, in many cases, wanting. You are requested, therefore, to present to me such proofs in documentary form, whenever it is possible for you to do so.

I am, Sir, etc,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Held as directed Feb. 25/880 Wm Hunter

An interesting and lucid statement of the controversy C. P. made

No. 531. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 11th, 1879.

RECEIVED FEB 19 1880

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

PRINTED. FOREIGN RELATIONS 1880

Subject.

Lew Chew Islands. Controversy between China and Japan.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward relates the history and nature of the relations which have existed between China and Lew Chew and the nature of the grievance which China has against Japan for the action of the latter in destroying the autonomy of

For.

of the Lew chewan Kingdom.

No. 531. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 11th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

My engagements have been such since my return from the United States that I have not been able to address you in regard to several matters which are of serious concern in this part of the world. One of these is the pending dispute between China and Japan regarding the (4) Loo Choo Islands.

It is not my purpose in

in writing to you now, to make an extended statement. It is by no means easy to learn here, either the position of the Japanese Government, or the considerations upon which they rely to justify their policy towards the Lew Chewans, and toward the Chinese in respect to the Lew Chewan matter. You will be advised, however, of the views of the Japanese, and of the facts which constitute their case by Mr. Bingham. In presenting to you, therefore, considerations which tell in favor of the Chinese, I shall put you in position to reach your own conclusions upon the whole matter.

As I understand the

Ministers

Ministers of the Foreign Office here, they do not claim that Lew Chew is an integral part of their Empire. They assert that the island Kingdom has paid tribute to China, and, in this and other ways, sustained a relationship savoring of dependency. They admit, on the other hand, that the Kingdom has been subjected also to certain requirements of the Japanese, which have become, as it were, constitutional, and they ask only that the status of the islands shall revert to what it was, as so indicated, before the recent steps taken to make it an integral part of the Japanese Empire.

From their own point of view

view this proposition is a conciliatory one. They are, either, unaware that Japan has ever made conquests in Lew Chew, or they ignore those conquests as not having been followed by possession and control. A similar claim of conquest was set up by the Japanese over Formosa five years ago, when they invaded the island ostensibly to punish the aborigines for the maltreatment of some of their own people, while all the world knows that Formosa has been perfectly free from Japanese domination for a very long period. The case, as between Japan and Lew Chew is undoubtedly stronger, although certainly the

Japanese

Japanese have not until recently exercised any very direct or positive interference in the affairs of the island kingdom.

Leaving aside, however, the merits of the claims set up by Japan, of which, as I have indicated, I may not be perfectly well informed, I proceed to state the nature of the relationship which has long existed between China and Lew Chew.

This relationship is very perfectly indicated in a series of papers translated from the Chinese by Mr. Williams, and published in the "Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society" for 1866.

The

The first of these is a request for investiture, made by Shang-hsun King of Lew Chew, to the Emperor Chia Ching in 1807. It begins as follows:-

1/531.

"Your Majesty's servant
"Shang-hsun, grandson of the King
"of Central Mount in Lew Chew,
"respectfully memorializes the Throne
"requesting that he be confirmed in
"his succession to the princely
"station, which will, at once,
"encourage him in his loyalty
"and render illustrious the great
"statutes of the Empire."

You will notice upon reference to this petition, or paper, a copy of which I enclose, that the King of Lew Chew declares that although

although "his little state lies in
"the far distance, and is only a
"foot of ground for size, yet even
"away in mid ocean, it has an
"established government, and, "
"during successive generations,
"its rulers having received "
"investiture, have guarded the
"frontiers, and, having made this
preamble, proceeds to name his
ancestors who have received such
recognition from the Imperial
Government. These begin with
Shang-Chi" who was indebted
"to the favor of the Emperor Shun
"Chi for conferring on him the
"dignity of King in A.D. 1655," and
then are named successively Shang
Ching who received investiture from
Kanghsi

Kang hsi in 1683; Shang Ching, also from Kang hsi in 1719; Shang mun, from Chien lung in 1757; and Shang Chih, from Chia Ching in 1804. The investiture of Shang hau, applied for in 1807, was completed in 1809. At the same time an Imperial Rescript was sent to Lew Chew from Peking confirming the father of Shang hau in the regular line of kings, although he had died before he had had the opportunity to make the usual application for an investiture. More lately, in 1866, Shang ta, who had come to the Throne, applied for investiture, which was granted to him.

From 1655 to 1866, therefore, the

the Lew Chewan Kings received a
investiture from China.

The investiture so granted
was not a careless ceremony or
performed secretly. The procedure
followed in the instance of a
Shang haw in 1809 will illustrate
the point. The petition asking
for investiture was carried to a
Peking by two Envoys, and two
Imperial Envoys were appointed
to carry to Lew Chew the Imperial
proclamation of investiture, and
other official documents. A copy 2/531
of the proclamation is appended to
this despatch, and also a copy of 3/531.
of the Imperial Patent, or Commission.
Certain presents were also sent to
Lew Chew. The manner in which
the

the action of the Imperial "
Government was received is stated
in a further representation sent
up to the Throne of China by the
King, as follows:—

"Your servant, attended
"by the whole body of officials
"and dignitaries, and a concourse
"of people, met the Envoys in the
"Pavilion of Grace, where we humbly
"implored long life and perpetual
"peace to the August Sacred Person.
"I then received the proclamation
"and Patent and deposited them
"in the Envoys' Hall. Having "
"selected a lucky day (October 1st")
"I first took the mandate "
"commanding that the late Shang
"Ching, my father, be installed as

King

"King in the regular succession,
" and then the Edict ordering that
" worship be paid (on your behalf)
" to the former King, Shang wan, and
" to my late father, Shang Ching, and
" fulfilled every particular. On the
" 13th of November, I reverently received
" the proclamation and Patent of
" investiture, which confirms your
" servant as King in the Central
" Kingdom; and accepted the dragon
" embroidered satins, and also the
" variegated silks and other articles
" conferred on the Queen. Your
" servant then, with all the officials
" around him, prostrated ourselves
" on the ground to give thanks for such
" bounty. I then begged the Envoys to
" let me have the two documents to

put

"put in the archives of the Kingdom
"among its precious things, and
"asked them to examine the old
"records to satisfy themselves that
"all had been done properly. They
"did so, and I have put them in
"our Treasury".

It would be difficult to
conceive a procedure more formally
directed to the purpose than that
which has been described. The
application to the Emperor of China
is precise in all its parts. The
Emperor's responses are equally
precise, and the ceremonies at the
Capital of Lenchew are performed
in the presence of "the whole
"body of the officials and dignitaries
"and a large concourse of people."

It

It is not possible, then, that there is any mistake about the matter. The kings of Lew Chew, having observed for a period of two hundred years the practices described, acknowledged in the clearest manner a certain dependence upon the Imperial Government inconsistent with the idea that the state was a feudatory of any other Power.

The first case of investiture mentioned in the petition of Shang Nan took place in 1655. It was a "remote ancestor" of his who was so favored, but it appears from Chinese records, as Mr. Williams points out in the article to which I have already referred, that a Lew Chewan Prince sent an Embassy to China

China in 1373, and that the Emperor Yung-loh bestowed investiture on Bu-nei, King of Lew Chew in the year 1400. Mr. Williams mentions further that during the Ming dynasty (1368. to 1644) Lew Chewan embassies came to China sometimes twice a year, sometimes once in five years, but that during the present dynasty they have come once in two years.

The embassies thus sent up have not been purely political, and the tribute which has been brought to China has not been a money payment, significant of dependence, or a feudatory condition. And herein consists one of the most

most interesting facts in the relations of China with the surrounding petty states.

Manchuria, the home of the present dynasty; Mongolia, divided into a number of jurisdictions all owing direct allegiance to China; Thibet, in which an Imperial Commissioner is resident, each have relations with China peculiar to themselves, but Corea, Lew Chew, Siam, Annam, and Burmah, have sustained relations with their great neighbor, which, although singular, may be described in a few words.

It appears to have been the practice of these States to send up complimentary Missions to Peking. They may be called complimentary because

because they have been voluntary both as respects their times and the matter carried with them. The embassies have brought, in fact, what may be more properly styled presents than tribute, the extent or value of which have depended upon the ability or generosity of the given ruler, and not at all upon the demands of the Chinese Government. And not only is this true in [illegible], but it is true, further, that the Chinese practice has been to give presents in return. The latter point you will find illustrated in the papers regarding the investiture of Shang Hsun sent herewith.

It has been suggested that

that the relationship thus indicated has an analogy to the middle age experiences of Europe, when the Pope was considered in a manner the dispenser of Imperial honors, but the example is not a good one, for the reason that the prerogative of the papacy was held to grow out of the regency conferred upon the Pope as the representative of " Heaven upon earth, while the " regard paid to the Emperor of China would seem to be a natural " recognition of his position as an of extraordinary sway earthly potentate and his " benevolence in leaving to the petty states around him a complete autonomy of their own.

It is not too much to say that

that it has been within the power of China for a very long period to overrun and subdue these petty states. The fact that she has not done so is creditable to her rulers, and might very well draw from them expressions of gratitude and respect. A great people filling all their territory to the limit of its sustaining power, but remaining for centuries self contained, regardful of their own dignity and place, but regardful also of the rights of the petty powers about them, is a spectacle not very common in the history of the world. It is one upon which we may pause to raise the question whether a state capable of such

conduct

conduct has not, for some
reason a poise and balance of
judgment and temper greater than
we have been in the habit of
attributing to her, and which entitles
her to a large measure of respect
and esteem.

Something similar to the
deferential intercourse observed
between China and the surrounding
petty states has existed between the
Turkish Empire and the inferior
powers of Central Asia.

Vambery says:- "It was
"the practice in the middle ages
"for the three Khanates of Turkestan
"to receive as investiture from the
"Khalif of Bagdad, a sort of Court
"office. This old system has not
been

"been abandoned even at the present
"day, and the Princes, on their
"accession to the throne, are wont
"still to solicit through the medium
"of an extraordinary embassy to
"Stamboul, these honorary distinctions.
"The Khan of Khiva assumes
"rank as Cupbearer; the Emir of
"Bokhara as Reis (guardian of
"religion); and the Khan of Kokand
"as Constable." x x x But
"the bond which unites them with
"Constantinople goes no further."

The analogy is not perfect
of course, but it illustrates the
disposition of rulers of less
importance in Asia to look up to
those whose position is of greater
importance, and to place themselves

in

in an attitude of respect by assenting to forms which imply a certain dependence.

I am not sure that the Chinese Government would admit that their relations with Lew Chew do not indicate a more decided dependence than I have described. The facts, however, are those which I have set forth. That is to say, the Chinese have no resident officers in Lew Chew; they assess no taxes there, nor any determined tribute; they do not require the Lew Chewans to assist them in war, they do not consider themselves bound to assist the Lew Chewans; they do not concern themselves about her internal affairs; they receive presents

presents from the King, and they make presents in return. On the other hand, their investiture of the Lew Chewan Kings is something more than a mere recognition of them. It is a reward for loyalty on their part, and a declaration of a disposition to respect their nationality, and the sovereignty of their rulers. We find the situation singular, no doubt, but so, in our eyes, are many things which are common in Asia. So long as Asia is practically polytheistic, polygamic, and autocratic, while the West is monotheistic, monogamic and constitutional, we need not feel surprise at divergences of any sort between

between their ways and our ways.

While this is the relationship between China and Lew Chew which existed for a very long period, and which has only been put an end to by recent acts of Japan, against which the Lew chewans have protested, China acknowledges on the other hand, that Lew Chew has been required to deliver to the Prince of Satsuma in Japan, for a very long period, an annual contribution of produce, understood to be 8,000 piculs, or about 500 tons of rice. It may be stating the case too strongly to say that China makes this acknowledgment, but at any rate, as I understand the matter,

she

she does not deny that this was the case. Beyond this, however, China makes no admissions, and, so far as I can judge, believes there are no admissions which she should make.

In asking, therefore, that Lew Chew should be permitted to revert to its ancient constitution, the Chinese would expect the Lew Chewans to send up their " Missions as in the past, and to grant investiture to their Kings, but would not object to the " continuance of the tribute heretofore sent to Japan.

It is very possible that China and Japan may not be able to maintain such an attitude

forward

toward Lew Chew as I have indicated. The Japanese could receive their tribute, but they might, at any moment, object that the simple recognition of the Lew Cheuan King, implied in the ancient form of investiture, had been wrested from its proper significance, and used to reduce the King to vassalage. If then, the two Governments would agree to give up all claims in Lew Chew, the one to abandon its demand for an insignificant amount of tribute, and the other the political forms which have been customary, each agreeing to respect the independence of the islands, the situation would be more logical in

in our view, and less likely to lead to further complications.

The Chinese may or may not attach political importance to the possession of Lew Chew by themselves or by the Japanese. I do not think that they have considered that part of the question, or care about it. It can add nothing to the importance of either state to reduce the islands to its control. They are small and distant and their defense would be of serious concern in case of a foreign war. But with the Chinese the point of pride is tenaciously held. They believe that Japan without prior consultation with them, and by methods pursued in a covert manner, has subjected to its control

control a petty state, their dependency. It is an affront to them in the face of their own people and the world, as well as an outrage upon the innocent islanders.

So the Chinese do not take the matter at all quietly, and their resentment is of a sort which will last a long time.

The interference of General Grant took place under these circumstances. He was appealed to with great anxiety by China, and he promised to speak to the Japanese, not by way of discussion or condemnation of their acts, but to represent the unwisdom of any policy which would estrange the two countries. He was on

safe

safe ground in promising to do this much for China, and he appears to have performed his task with tact. What may come of it cannot yet be told.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. King of Lewchew to Emperor of China. Request for investiture.
2. Proclamation of investiture.
3. Patent of investiture.

Despatch No. 531.
Enclosure 1.

Request for Investiture

Your Majesty's servant (臣) Shang Nai 尚灝, grandson of the King of Central Mount in Lewchew, respectfully memorializes the Throne, requesting that he be confirmed in his succession to the princely station, which will at once encourage him in his loyalty, and render illustrious the statutes of the Empire.

Your servant is well aware that his little state lies in the far distance and is only like a foot of ground for size; yet even away in mid ocean, it has an established government, and during successive generations its rulers, having received investiture, have here guarded the frontiers. I look up to the Imperial Benevolence — vast and expanded beyond expression! — and am profoundly sensible that all here are unable adequately to express our thanks.

Hy

My remote ancestor Shang Chi 尚質 was indebted to the favor of the Emperor Shun Chi for conferring on him the dignity of King in A. D. 1655, and granting him a royal seal, which constituted him a King in the Middle Mount, and forever tranquilized his maritime feudality.

His successor Shang Ching 尚貞 was indebted to the letters-patent and proclamation of the Emperor Kang-hi, who in the year A. D. 1688, thereby constituted him the King.

His son Shang Shun 尚純 died when he was the hier; and the next in succession Shang Yih 尚益 deceased before he could apply for and receive investiture.

The next was Shang King 尚敬 who, through the bedewing favor of the same Emperor, was confirmed in his seat in the year 1719. At the same time the deceased Shang Yih was retrospectively recognised as having been legitimate King.

Your servants high progenitor Shang Muh 尚穆 recently received investiture (in

in the year 1757 from the Emperor Kien Lung.

His son Shang Chih 尚哲 bade adieu to this world while still heir-apparent, and left the succession to his son Shang Wan 尚温 who by the high favor of Your Imperial Majesty, was installed as King in the Middle Mount in the year 1801, and fulfilled the duties of his princely station with reverence and diligence. One morning he fell sick, and the remedies of the physicians were powerless to arrest his disease; he departed on the long journey in August 1803.

Your servant's father Shang Ching 尚成 had no opportunity to ask investiture, for he suddenly left the world; and I, a mere youth, am called on to succeed to his post and take the inheritance.

As the obligations of a feudal prince are strict, I dare not style myself so without authority; therefore, to perpetuate the kingly power and observe the requirements, I now request Your Majesty's investiture. I shall then be able to salute your decree (in

in this sea-girt spot, where I keep ward over your frontier; and bow down before your command in this wave worn corner of your realm, whence I can send up my tribute and my reverence.

I have now especially commissioned my personal minister Yang-Kih-tien, with the councillor Liang Pang-Pih, who are to hasten to the vermilion anteroom to hand in this memorial-request.

Humbly prostrating myself, I look up to ask that the Sacred Kindness may grant to me, as it was granted to my predecessors, that an Imperial Envoy (天使) be sent here to perform the ceremony of installing me in my Kingly dignity. On your Majesty's part, such an act will render more illustrious the fullness of the Statutes; on my part it will invite me to more reverence and obedience in every particular. It will no doubt strengthen this remote possession for generations to come; and honored by the crowning blessing Your Majesty's favor will continue through succeeding ages

(unimpaired

unimpaired.

I humbly implore the penetrating Glance to rest (upon my memorial,) and beg that the proper Board may be required to carry my desire into effect. Your servant will await the arrival of these orders in trembling expectancy, and now carefully prepares his memorial for Your Imperial hearing.

Dated in the reign of Kia-King, 11th year, 8th moon, 7th day, (or about Sept. 1st 1809.)

Despatch No. 531
Inclosure 2.

Proclamation of the Investiture of Shang Hau as King of Lew-Chew in the 13th year of Kia King. (1809.)

In virtue of having received in course the behest of Heaven to exercise the post of Augustus over the world. We hereby make this proclamation. To the end that We may magnify the instructions which we have received, and fulfill the statutes that require Us to tranquilize those who live in remote countries, and sedulously cherish those who are near, that thus the peoples on and beyond our frontiers may be securely established, We do now greatly commend your earnest efforts to place yourselves under our sheltering wing. You have thus manifested your hearty joy and satisfaction at this protection, and have hereby continued in the inheritance of your fathers. Your Envoys have come to the Court of Ceremonies with their offerings and presents, and it is eminently right

right that this distinct recognition should be made known.

You, O! Kindom of Lew-chew, receive your dignities from the Middle Civilized Empire. Though you lie like an islet in the waste of waters, you have received bounties large and abundant; and though a mere ocean bank, your land is still confirmed to you.

You, O! Shang Tau, the grandson of the last King of the Central Mount, following your illustrious predecessors, have received their heritage that you may promote the welfare of your country, and perpetuate the valor of your race. Your filial duty to them is an earnest of your loyalty to us, for (by your envoys) you have strictly performed every rite of fealty in our coronation Palace, and the Golden Kraken can rest quietly in his ocean bed. You have fully exhibited through them your reverence, as they have come to our Vermillion Hall, with the pleasure that the gamboling porpoise meets the wind.

Robed in their courtly apparel, these

(envoys

envoys did not delay in presenting their gifts in our Court; and the products of your country proved in their hands the allegiance of our frontier.

Now, therefore, as these Masters of Libations have made known to Us the desire of their Lord to be confirmed in his heritage, we have specially appointed Tsi Kwan, a Revisor in the Han-Lin Academy, to be our chief commissioner, and Tsi Tsz'-chang, an under secretary in the Board of Works, to be Our second commissioner, to take this proclamation to you, O! Shang Hau, and confirm you as the King of Lew-chew in the Central Mount.

Do you, all ye officials and laborers, ye scholars and people, together take him by your strength, and reverence him in your hearts, that thus the prosperity of your State may be perpetual.

We look to you, O! King, to rule your people in peace, and unite all among them who are just and loyal to your sway. We hereby appoint you to

(be

to be their ruler that you may maintain in vigor the relations of a liege fief. You are to be diligent in co-operating to promote peace and order along our frontier, and thus prove yourself worthy of the thrice-repeated commendation now bestowed upon you. Preserve unimpaired the inheritance of your country's happiness; and be content that in the Imperial Palace dwells one who will not forget his kindness.

It is for these ends that this proclamation is now made; let all, King and people, hear and know it.

Dated in the reign Kia King, 13th year, 8th moon, 1st day. (about Sept 1st 1808.)

Despatch No. 531.
Enclosure 3.

The Patent investing Shang Hau as King (of Lew Chew) in the 18th year of Kia King.

I, the Sovereign Emperor, hereby make known my commands to Shang Hau, a grandson of the King of Lew Chew in the Central Mount.

Whereas, Your ancestors have for generations kept the outskirts of Our realm as a protective feudatory, sedulous to present their tribute at the proper time; and having all been honorable, worthy and just persons, who have tried to follow that which is decorous, and maintain the proprieties of their stations, have thus approved themselves to Our constant commendation, and their illustrious fame has in consequence become known through all ranks of our officers.

Now therefore, having in course succeeded to the inheritance, you have sent your messengers to request Our commands, They knocked at our frontier passes on their way, and have at last reached the Court of Ceremonies, whose officers have greeted them.

them. Their strong desire was to reach this goal with their presents; hastening on their journey away from the waters where the sole fish abounds. From those distant outskirts where the clouds hide the horizon, they have reverently brought your palm leaf missive expressing your respectful ~~thanks~~ feelings.

We, on our part, now return, over land and water, our silken (i. e. imperial) mandates to your rural hamlet in order to invest you with the lawful succession. We shall continue our patronage to your truly loyal family and to your descendants; as We now exhibit Our high regard by sending these letters-patent, which will call forth your constant allegiance. How glorious your race be!

We have accordingly now commissioned Tsi-Kwan, a revisor in the Han-lin Academy, as our chief envoy; and Tsi Tsz' Chang, an under-secretary of the Board of Works, as the second, who are ordered to your country, and confer to you (on our behalf) the dignity of King of Lew-chew in the Central Mount-

By

By them We have sent to you and your queen, presents of silks, letters, etc, all of which you will respectfully regard as the expression of our favor, and receive at their hands with your attendants according to the prescribed ritual. They will all, as the stately bamboo dresses itself in new foliage, give you increased honor. They are substantial tokens of regard given to those who come to Our palace; therefore carefully arrange them, and cherish and preserve them as one does his girdle jewels. All your people will regard them as evidence that you emulate the glory of your predecessors in their rule. Therefore regard their instructions with trembling docility, whereby your land will be prosperous and famous, and you be enriched with unchanging and peaceful blessings.

Hear therefore and respect our special behest?
(List of articles) bestowed on the King of the state,
Two pieces Imperial dragon satin
Three " Cestrous variegated satin
Three " variegated blue satin
Three " plain blue satin

Two

Two pieces changeable satin
" " plain satin
Three " brocade
Four " gauze
" " heavy curtain gauze
" " pongee

(List of articles) bestowed on the [王太后] Queen,

Two pieces lustrous variegated satin
" " blue " "
One " toilet "
Two " plain blue satin
One " changeable "
Two " plain "
" " brocade
Four " gauze
" " heavy curtain gauze.

Kiaking, 13th year, 8th moon, 1st day
(about September 1st, 1809.)

Unless these amounts were authorized they can not now be allowed. C.P.

made

No. 532. One Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1880
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 13th, 1879.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Incidental Expenses account.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards a memorandum showing the excess of outlay over the allowance for the last three fiscal years and asks to be reimbursed.

No. 532. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 13th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand to you, herewith, a statement # 1/532. showing the excess of my own and Mr. Holcombe's outlays for the Incidental Expenses of this Legation for the last three fiscal years, and beg leave to ask you to consider whether some way may not be found to reimburse us the amount ($831.16) so # expended in excess of the # unusually

unusually small sum allowed to this Legation for Incidental Expenses.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Memorandum dated Novem. 28th, 1879.

Despatch No. 532.
Enclosure 1.

Incidental Expenses.

Memorandum of the excess of the expenditures ober the allowance from July 1st 1876. to June 30th, 1879.

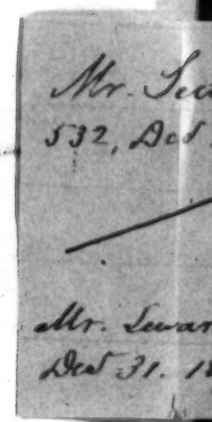
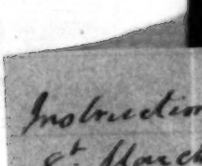
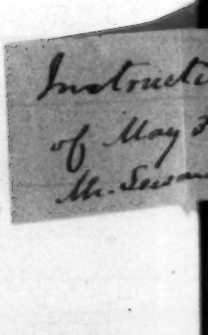
Excess for the year ended June 30th, 1877. See Hon. Seward's despatch No. 374	$ 327	77
Excess for the year ended June 30th, 1878. * See Hon. Holcombe's despatch No. 128	$ 312	83
Excess for the year ended June 30th, 1879. See Hon. Seward's despatch No. 504	$ 190	56
	$ 831	16

E. & O. E.

Geo. F. Seward.
United States Minister.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 28th, 1879.

* This amount includes an item of $180. for twelve months salary of the Chinese writer, which does not appear in the account as sent forward.


Mr. Sec
532, Dec
Mr. Secr
Dec 31. 1

Instruction
8th March
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Instructi
of May
Mr. Secr

Mr. Payson

File

Diplomatic Bureau.
February 28th. 1880.

Accounts of the Legation at Peking for contingent expenses.

Sewards N. Oct 13 1879.

It appears that the items enumerated in Mr Seward's despatch N. 374, of December 31, 1877, which enclosed his account for contingent expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877, aggregate $827 77/100 instead of $727 77/100 as stated by him, and that the excess over the allowance was $427 77/100 of this Mr Seward was informed.

Sewards N. 374. 31. 1877

Instruction N. 215 of the 8th. of March 1878, to Mr Seward, in reply to his N. 374, in which he requested that the amount allowed to the Legation for contingencies be increased, informed him that his request could not be complied with.

uction N. 215. March 1878. to Seward.

Mr. Seward was advised by instruction N. 299, of the 3d. of May 1879 in reference to the same account, that the items designated as Postage $48 66/100 Messenger's pay $96. Hong list $2.25 and loss by exchange $8.65 appeared to be normal and proper charges against the contingent fund; that the item newspaper $65 25/100

truction N. 299 May 3 1879 to Seward.

$65.25, although apparently excessive, was understood and is allowed: that the item of binding papers and archives $84.59 is considered to be in excess of the average requirement for the purpose (which appears to have been in consequence of an accumulation of papers for two or three years:) The cost of binding for the succeeding year, $41.46 is stated to be allowable. He was also informed that the employment of a Courier of the Legation at a charge of $121 for the year covered by this account is proper and necessary, and he was instructed to render a separate account for this service as a charge against the Department. He was further informed that the allowance to the Legation for contingencies was increased to $500 a year, and that in view of this addition, coupled with the relief otherwise accorded in the items of couriers stationery and pay &c. the amount thus allowed must include such compensation as he should find it necessary to pay to a Chinese writer; and that he was also informed that further allowance for extra copying (to which he refers) could not be allowed. A copy of this instruction was sent to Mr. Holcombe.

Instruction No. to Mr. Seward.

Instruction to Mr. Holcombe No 300, May 5th 69. Answer to this No 128.

On

uction to Mr.
d N° 303. May 14

On the 14th of May 1879 (N°303) an instruction was addressed to Mr Seward, referring to instruction N°299, of the 3rd. of the same month, informing him that for the convenience of the Department and for himself, it was decided to increase the allowance for the contingent expenses of his Legation to $625 a year, to commence on the 1st of July 1879, including the sums paid for a Chinese writer and courier, for which sums the bankers at London would be instructed to honor his drafts. This arrangement he was informed would supersede the instruction contained in N° 299 so far as the letter gave him authority to cause the Couriers' service to become a separate charge against the United States.

Seward's N°504

The accounts referred to in Mr. Seward's despatch N°504, were sent to the Fifth Auditor, and there are no duplicates of them in the Department. No reply has been sent.

Respectfully submitted

Alvey A. Adee

Referred to Mr. Porter for brief & report. Forwarded to Secretary's information & instruction March 4. 1880

Confidential.

No. 533. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 15th, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 19 1880 RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Controversy between China and Japan over Liu-chew.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards copies of the correspondence which has passed between China and Japan upon this subject, and which has been confidentially communicated to him by the Foreign Office, states the substance

substance of a conversation which he has had with the Ministers, comments upon the course of Japan in the business, and speaks about the prospects of a mediation.

Confidential.

No. 533. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 15th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

On the 11th instant I addressed to you a despatch in which I endeavored to set forth the nature of the relations which have existed between China and the Kingdom of Lew Chew.

The facts as to this relationship were drawn from extraneous sources, but certain statements made by me as to the attitude which China is disposed

to

to take up in consequence of the course of Japan were based upon language used to me by the Ministers of the Foreign Office, and reports current in the several Legations.

I have now the honor
1/533. to hand to you copies of the actual correspondence which has passed between the two Governments.

This correspondence was sent to me a few days since by the hand of Mr. Holcombe who was at the Yamen to speak of certain current business.

Upon reading the correspondence I was impressed with the idea that the presentment of the Chinese case, made in it,

is

is not just to themselves. Knowing too that they must have expected me to express to them the impressions which the perusal of the correspondence would leave upon my mind, I concluded at once to visit the Yamen in order to speak with the Ministers on the subject.

I was the more anxious to do this as I had some reason to think that a disposition exists on the part of my English colleague to promote the submission of the questions at issue with Japan to arbitration or mediation, and because my belief is strong that an arbitration, unless the terms of submission are

are carefully guarded would
inevitably lead to a defeat of the
Chinese.

This belief is based on the
fact that when the Japanese made
their expedition to Formosa in 1874,
they did so ostensibly to punish the
savages of that island for the
maltreatment of certain Lewchewans,
and that when they made their treaty
with China in settlement of the
Formosa business, the persons so
maltreated were described as
Japanese subjects. In case of the
submission to arbitration of the existing
Loo-chew question as it stands, the
Japanese would undoubtedly, as I
believe, put forward the treaty
mentioned as conclusive of the
whole

whole matter, and an arbitrator would find it difficult, if not impossible to refuse to so regard it.

But the fact is that the Chinese complaint against the Japanese reaches to a variety of their acts extending over a period of six or eight years, and that they did not perceive the Japanese design to make a point against them, as respects Lew Chew while proceeding against Formosa.

It seemed to me wise to point out this feature of the situation to the Ministers, for we can have no object to gain in promoting an unfair settlement of

s of the question, and, as a consequence discrediting arbitration in their eyes. It was true, moreover, that the interference of General Grant in the business and the general attitude of this Legation would justify them in looking to us for candid advice.

I waited upon the Ministers therefore at once, and was informed that they had not submitted the correspondence regarding Lew Chew to any other Legation and would not do so; that they appreciated the action of General Grant and the general attitude of this Legation; and that they would be pleased to know my views in regard to the correspondence.

The opportunity thus opened

I

availed of at once, pointing out in the first place with such particularity as was possible certain expressions of their despatches to the Japanese, more especially in the "Refutation of the Japanese "Argument", which the Japanese might consider irritating and offensive as calling in question their good faith. The Ministers acknowledged that they had written very plainly, but urged in defense that the Japanese had misrepresented the facts, that they habitually do so, and that the language used to them under these circumstances necessarily showed a departure from the moderate and respectful tone observed in correspondence with the other Legations.

I

I then proceeded to say that the closing expression of their final despatch to the Japanese indicated that they would not be averse to the mediation of some third Power, or the submission of the questions at issue to arbitration, that it was rumored that proposals to arbitrate the matter had been, or would be placed before them, and that I ought to point out the danger which they would run if they should submit to an arbitration.

The considerations affecting this part of the case I dwelt upon with much care, and, evidently, to their surprise. They listened with the greatest attention and

and acknowledged when I had done that what I had said was just, and their satisfaction that I had placed the danger before them in an unmistakable way.

It may appear to you that I have gone too far in this business, but I am satisfied that, after considering the matter carefully, you will assent to the merit of my course.

In this connection, I desire to ask you earnestly to read my despatches from Shanghai in regard to the Formosa expedition, more particularly my number 847 of November 11th, 1874. You will remark that I condemned the course of Japan in that despatch as

as marked by bad faith, and declared that the treaty in settlement of the question had been consented to by the Chinese only because they were timid and unprepared for war. I desire you to read also, and with care, Mr. Low's despatches to Mr. Fish numbers 302 and 309, from which you will learn that the designs of the Japanese in promoting the Formosa expedition went far beyond the punishment of the savages, that they had in view the practical settlement of the Lew Chew question and the probable conquest of Formosa.

The Japanese did not remain in Formosa, but they did

suing from China an "
acknowledgment that their "
irregular and unjustifiable course
in Formosa was right, and
they did commit the Chinese to
a virtual acknowledgment of their
sovereignty over Lew Chew. And all
this was accomplished, first, by
misrepresenting the Chinese as
having consented to the expedition,
by misrepresenting their object
as being directed to the punishment
of the savages, and by their "
overreaching the Chinese in the
matter of the treaty, that is to say,
by committing them unawares to
an acknowledgment of Japanese
sovereignty over Lew Chew.

I would not, for an
instant

instant, have you considered me actuated, in so writing, by a partisan spirit. I am stating to you bare facts which should be known to you, and which will become unmistakably patent, if you will read the despatches to which I have referred.

The course of Japan in the Formosa business was marked, I repeat, by duplicity. Of this the Chinese were well aware at the time, and in the interview which I have just had with them, Shen, Chung Tang, the executive or working head of the Foreign Office, referred to the fact with much feeling. Alluding to my own statement that the Japanese asserted, under

under circumstances which, to my mind at the time, discredited their declaration, that the Ministers of the Foreign Office had consented in advance to the Formosa expedition, he said that when Yamigawara, the Minister of Japan, had the effrontery to so declare to the Yamen itself, they invited him to an interview, and challenged him to name the Ministers who had given assent to the expedition, adding that he was covered with confusion when confronted with the Ministers in this way.

Nor do I feel willing that you should consider that I am, in a general way, hostile to the Japanese. In point of fact, the

contrary

contrary is the case. I appreciate the earnest efforts which they have made for the improvement of their people and prestige. I believe that they deserve our warm sympathy and support. And, in respect to the Formosa expedition and Lew Chew, I ought to point out to you that the Japanese had bad advisers. I mean distinctly Mr. Le Long, our Minister, and General Le Gendre, and that it was a junta of Japanese who, in connection with Mr. Le Long and General Le Gendre pushed the Government to the verge of war with China, a result which they could not have accomplished, or perhaps, if they had not been able

to

to misrepresent to the Government the attitude of China. It is a matter of history that the Government did hesitate to follow the ambitious programme which was marked out for it, and did order the recall of the expedition before it finally left the Japanese coast, but that it was precipitated, nevertheless, by those who were leading it. It is a matter of current belief too, that when Okubo came to Peking his main object was to extricate Japan from the false position in which the Formosa expedition had placed it, and that he did this in a manner which reflected credit upon him as a

skilful

skilful agent.

I am earnestly desirous that the Chinese and Japanese should settle their differences. It is a mistaken policy, in my opinion, to endeavor to estrange the two countries, or to seek to embroil them in war. There may be those, even to day, who are using efforts to this end, either traders or adventurers who have personal ends to gain, or Governments whose ambition it is to extend dominion in Asia. The two Empires are moving in diverse ways to strengthen themselves at home and abroad. Both will move forward more rapidly and securely, if they are able to keep at peace

peace at home and abroad. The interests of humanity and civilization are at stake, and no act of mine shall have any other direction than that which is helpful and appreciative. But the interests of humanity and civilization do not demand that Japan rather than China shall win in the Lew Chewan business. So far as the methods of Japan have been tortuous they ought not to succeed, and so far as our intervention is concerned, it ought not to lead either Japan or China to rely upon tortuous courses.

At the moment of writing there reaches me a report which I am not inclined to discredit

discredit, that our Government intends to offer mediation to China and Japan in the matter of Lew Chew. I have much satisfaction in hearing this, and I will do what I can to make the tender, if it comes, acceptable to the Chinese and productive of satisfactory results. The Chinese will not be less but more disposed to listen to what I may say because of what I have recently said to them. They regard our country as actuated by friendly sentiments, more particularly since the acts of the immigration bill. I rejoice that an opportunity has occurred to indicate to our own people and to the world that we

are

are not unmindful of events
occurring in these countries. I
am profoundly impressed with
the idea that America ought
not to be without influence here,
that her mission may be to
redress the balance created
otherwise in Asia.

What I have said to the
Chinese is in the line of any
further work, whether it be of
mediation or arbitration. If they
consent to arbitration, they must
submit the situation as it
existed eight years ago. If they
consent to mediation, it may be
well for them to feel that they have
made mistakes in the past.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Edwards

Enclosure.

1. Correspondence between China and Japan regarding the status of Liu Chiu.

Despatch No. 533.
Inclosure.

(Translation)

The Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen to the Japanese Minister, resident in Peking.

Sir:—

We have the honor to remind H. E. that for several hundred years, as all the world knows) each King of Lewchew, on his accession to the Throne, has been invested with the regal rank by Commissioners sent from China for that purpose; that the Lewchewans have hitherto employed the same terms for dates and years as the Chinese, and have been in the habit of regularly despatching tribute-bearing missions to China.

China receives from her the articles of tribute, but does not meddle with her internal Government; for in this respect, China acknowledges her independance.

There are some nations, which, having made treaties with China + Japan, have likewise entered into treaty relations with Lewchew, for they also acknowledge her as an independant country. When Lewchew, after having submitted to China, again

(did

did the same to Japan; China was aware of her so doing, but never reproved her on that account. This is the proof of China acknowledging her as an independant State.

Since Lewchew has been acknowledged both by China and various other countries as an independant State, so her despatching tributte bearing missions to China is a matter of no consequence.

Now what criminal act has Lewchew committed towards Japan, that the latter should take away her right of self-control, and reduce her to the condition of a Japanese district?

This act is a transgression of the rules laid down in the Art. I of the Treaty of Peace & Friendship between China & Japan, in which it is stated that the dependant states of both countries shall be treated kindly.

Moreover, Lewchew had already been acknowledged by China & various other countries as an independant State, & Japan, without any cause, put an end to her

(existence

violence, and extinguished the light of her national altars. It is obvious that in so doing Japan has despised China and all other nations.

As Lewchew is so weak & small a state, that she has submitted to two countries at the same time, she ought to receive protection from Japan to which country she is so near.

But Japan, instead of protecting her, overturns her Government without any reason. This will not be good for the fame of Japan, and will be condemned by the public opinion of all foreign powers.

Now as Y. E. is appointed to China by the Japanese Government to promote friendly relations, you should consider the abolition of the Lewchewan Government and its transformation into a Japanese province, as a serious wound to the friendship of both parties.

We say these things with a view to the maintenance of a perpetual friendship between the two nations. Y. E. should immediately notify Your Government that the

the abolition of the Lew Chew Government, by changing it into a Japanese province, must be at once stopped. The two nations will then become united in a closer friendship, and the friendly character of Y. E's mission to Peking will be made manifest, Hoping Y. E. will take into serious consideration the views which we have now laid before you.

We renew to Y. E. the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

A. B. &c,

The Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen.

(Translation)

Reply of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The despatch of the Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen asserts that the King of Lewchew has received investiture from China age after age, that China recognizes Lewchew to be a Sovereign State and asks what offence she has committed that Japan should destroy her sovereignty in violation of the 1st Art. of the Treaty of Peace & Amity which stipulates that "Dependencies of the two contracting powers shall be well treated by each other." The despatch concludes with the demand that Japan shall quickly put a stop to the measures she has taken towards the reduction of Lewchew to the condition of a province.

In replying to this I may say that this matter is determined by my Government; it cannot be stopped after the decree has been issued. If a small matter on the distant frontier affects the

(general

general welfare it of course concerns both nations, but the Chinese Ministers will certainly not for so small a reason " care to treat Japan as a good neighbour and disturb the peace of the two countries.

The facts of this matter however have not been fully and clearly told hitherto, and the Chinese Ministers betray also a want of acquaintence with our history, Let me now inform them of the truth, and their objections will be removed.

Lewchew has long been our South island, its territory is very small, being as large as one department of Satsuma in Japan. (Chou Hwang) Description of the Lewchew islands says:- "It is very near to " Satsuma in Japan on the East so that " one might cross over in a little boat, " while it is thousands of miles from the " coast of Foochien, and there is no place " to anchor on the way." As to their " literature, the forty-eight Japanese letters, taught by Kiun wei chao ( ) are employed for an alphabet and Chinese

Letters

letters are sometimes mixed in documents. As to their language, they call their nation Wo-chi-jo ( ) the same as Chi'ung Sheng ( ) They call their first-ancestor Amo-mei-chieu which is Tien Sun ( ) As to their religion, they worship the Yi-shih-la God ( ) of Japan & other Japanese Gods. As to their usages, they adopt in feasts the ceremonies taught by Sia-li-Yuan ( ) a Japanese, and besides that there are other Japanese customs, such as sitting on the floor etc. All of which are like ours.

Leuchew began to pay tribute to Japan according to our history about the time of the two Dynasties Sui & T'ang of China. In the 7th year of T'ien Ping (the 23rd year of Kia Yüan of the T'ang Dynasty) our Council sent officers to the South Island to erect a stone tablet on which the names of places, number of miles, and harbors for anchoring ships and supplying water were recorded. At that time the Council arranged the tribute

(of

of the South island, where red wood was usually offered. This proves that Lewchew was at that time under the Japanese jurisdiction.

In the reign of Pao Yüan (about the time of the reign of Shao hsing of the Sung dynasty), Yüan wei chao, who resided at E-tou-ta island ( ) in visiting those neighbouring islands, came to Leo chew, married the sister of the Chief of that Island, and had a son called Tsun Tun ( ) who, after his father returned to Japan, became the King of Lewchew under the well known name of Shun t'ien ( ). Hsu pan Kwang's True Discription of Chung Shan (Lewchew Isl.) says:— "Shun t'ien was a Japanese, "being the son of Yüan wei chao, a "descendant of the Imperial family." Three generations after Shun t'ien, the possession of the throne was lost, until two hundred and more years after when Shang Yüan, a Descendant of Shun t'ien, came to the Throne again.

More than two hundred years after this

this, the Shogun Tsu-li-Yi-chiao( ) conferred Lew Chew on the Tao tsin( ) family as a reward, in the 1st year of Chia-Chieh = (the 6th year of Ching-Tung of the Ming Dynasty); and it thereafter belonged to that family.

Afterwards, however, it did not pay its tribute or send embassies at proper times, and when the Shogun Ting Chen ( ) was making war with Corea he ordered the King of Lew chew, named Shang Ning ( ) to supply provisions, but only half the amount required was delivered. When the Shogun Teh Chuan, ( ) the successor of Ting Chen, instructed Chia Chieu ( ) belonging to the Tao tsin family to attack Lew chew, Shang Ning was arrested, and brought to Yedo ( ), (in the 14th year of C'hing C'hang = the 37th year of Wan li of the Ming Dynasty). Chia Chieu, by the order of Yeh Ch'uang, governed Lew Chew, sending officers to manage various affairs, and making certain prohibitory enactments. The annual revenue of the islands was then 123,000

(piculs

piculs of grain. The greater part of the land was afterwards given back to Shang Ning bearing a payment of 8,000 piculs per year to Satsuma for rent. The Tastin family then possessed a revenue of 120,000 piculs which really included the whole land of Lew chew.

When Shang Ning was released after a three year's detention at Lu-Erh tao ( ), fifteen articles of Laws were made for him, and the "Administrators of the three Officers", ( ) both of whom offered an oath. From that time Lew chew obeys the laws of Satsuma age after age; and it is three hundred years down to the present.

The fifteen Articles of Laws and their Oath are as follows:

The Fifteen Articles

1— "No one is allowed to purchase Chinese commodities without having the permission of the Satsuma Government."

2— "Those who are not fit for office must not be paid with a salary even though friends of the King."

3 "Maids and concubines must not be paid with a salary."

4. "No secret alliances must be entered into."

5. "Temples or monasteries should not be too many."

6. "No merchant can be allowed to establish a shop in the market, unless he has a licence given by the Satsuma Government."

7 "Lewcheuans shall not be taken or purchased for the purpose of carrying them into the interior of Japan."

8 "Taxes and other public supplies must be collected according to samples fixed by the Japanese officers."

9. "No person can be made an officer without being selected by the "Administrators of the Three offices"

10. "Anyone who unlawfully taxes the people may be accused at the Court of Satsuma."

11. "No merchant ship is allowed to be sent to other nations from Lewchew."

12 "To sell or to buy a thing by force, is forbidden."

13 Peeks & pints must be the same as those used

used in the Capital and no unlawful measures are allowed to be employed";

14. "Gambling, playing at chess, and other evil conduct are forbidden";

15 "Fighting and quarrelling are forbidden".

He who violates the Laws above mentioned is liable to severe punishment.

Ch'ing Ch'ang, 16th year, 9th moon, 12 day.

The Oath taken by Shang Ning.

"Lewchew was a dependency of the Taotsin family from ancient times. It always sent officers to present tribute at proper times and had never been disobedient. But after our Lord Sin-Chieh ( ) made it to be dependant on Satsuma supplying various services, it incurred the guilt of disobedience. In consequence of this, the nation was conquered and I was made a prisoner. Now, however, not only am I released, but also much land is conferred on me. How can I make a return for such great kindness? I will obey the Prince of Satsuma for ever."

(This

'This Oath shall be observed by my descendants who will never neglect it."

'The Laws imposed will never be transgressed".

"Should a violation of this Oath take place, the Gods will punish the transgressor.

The Oath taken by the Administrators of the Three Offices.

'Lewchew has been Satsuma's dependency from ancient times. It should obey its ruler in every respect. Of late years it has committed offence by its negligence. So the nation has been ruined, Sovereign & Ministers have been made prisoners & there was no hope of returning alive. But fortunately our Lord Shin Shiue pities us poor prisoners, not only releasing us, but also conferring on us much property in land. How can we express our gratefulness for so liberal a favour? We will obey the ruler of Satsuma for ever'.

'Should there be Lewchewans who

(forget

forget this favour & try to plot a rebellion which even implicates the King, we the Undersigned must not follow them, but sincerely pay submission to Satsuma.

"Each of us should have a copy of this oath and hand it down to our descendants instructing them to be obedient to Satsuma and never be disloyal."

Should a violation of this oath take place the Gods will punish the transgressor."

At present Japan has passed through a change of constitution, the feudal system having been terminated, and departments and districts having been established. As Satsuma, the superior Government of Lewchew has been turned into the district of Lu-erh tao, it was a matter of course that Lew Chew a dependency of Satsuma could not avoid conforming to the new constitution.

The Chinese Ministers claim that

that Lew Chew has been regarded by China as an independant state recognizing that it has the freel exercise of sovereign rights except that certain tribute is to be offered to China

Now it is clear that an independant state must be one that can freely exercise its sovereign power, also that one which cannot freely exercise its sovereign power is not an independant state,

Japan having conquered Lewchew in the reign of Ch'ing Ch'ang, added it to the territory of Satsuma, and controls its internal administration. Our troops are quartered in its territory, and our officers are sent to govern its subjects. We manage its land, receive its taxes, & exercise various governmental rights within it. Its being our dependency may be proved by the written Oath. How can it still be called an independant state?

They also say that Lew chew is subjected to both nations; but are there such subjects in the world?

(Moreover

Moreover, we protect the Lewchewans in every way; whenever there is a famine, we relieve them, and if they are injured by their enemies we avenge them, In the year before last, for instance, when the Formosa affair occured, we specially sent an army to inquire into it, and China has acknowledged it to be an act of justice.

Since Lew chew is not an independant State, but our dependency, it is owing to the change of our constitution that we turn it into districts, we have not destroyed a nation or terminated the hereditary system of a sovereign. This pertains to our internal administration over which we have the supreme power, and no other state has any right to interfere.

It is a great puzzle to me how the Chinese Ministers claim on one hand that Lewchew is a separate state — tribute here being a matter of no consequence — and on the other hand quote the words of the 1st Art. of the

Treaty

Treaty of Peace & Amity to justify their arguments from which it appears that they consider Lewchew to be their dependancy.

Now if it be a separate State it cannot be their dependancy, or if it be their dependancy it cannot be a separate State. These two things will not go together, and therefore Lewchew must be either one or the other.

To conclude, Japan conquered Lewchew and governed it, and this is quite different from what the Chinese Ministers claim for China - that she only receives its taxes and leaves its Government free. This being clear, our turning it into districts, has nothing to do with the Treaty of Peace and Amity.

To be friendly to our neighbour is deemed an important duty by our Government; and nations where the same literature is used like China & Japan, have a specially close relation. We therefore are honest & sincere, and

(do

do not wish to bandy arguments which will only increase the difficulty.

But at the same time we must say that the request to put a stop to the measures taken towards the incorporation of Lenchow is one that cannot be complied with.

Prudent as the Chinese Ministers are they will certainly know how to settle this question.

(Translation)

Refutation of the arguments of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The despatch states that the country of Lewchew was formerly one of the South islands of Japan & also asserts that according to the history of Japan, the Lewchewans paid tribute to its Government during the Sui & T'ang Dynasties. This is to prove that the Lewchewans submitted to its jurisdiction for a long period. But these are fictitious statements. During the time of the Sui & T'ang Dynasties, the Lewchewans had relations with China and frequently traded with Birmah, Siam Java, Corea, Japan, etc, During the reign of Wan li ( ) of the Ming dynasty (between 1580. to 1620. A.D.) a Japanese, named Sun chi lan ( ) frequently traded with the islands of Lewchew, and thus acquired some knowledge of the geography of those islands.

(He

He spoke about Lewchew to a subordinate officer of Sii Chih ( ) a powerful & famous Shogun of Japan about this time. The officer advised the Shogun in this matter & said " If we send a message to the islands of Lewchew and tell the people there what we wish to do with China, (this was during the Ming Dynasty) then the people (Lewchewans) will be frightened, and certainly will come to make peace with us." The Shogun followed his advice & sent to the islands the following message, "Our country consists of more than a hundred states all rivalling each other, I, the Shogun, have wonderful ability in ruling over all the States & almost all the people of distant regions have submitted to me. Now, I have received the orders of Heaven to invade China. You, Lewchewans, ought to prepare for the war next spring and meet at Te-chien ( ) If you do not come at the stated time, I shall send a navy to crush your islands." The Lewchwans on hearing this were

(much

much afraid of his power & sent an embassy to ask peace & cultivate relations with Japan. The history of Japan tells us that during the Sui & T'ang dynasties, Lewchew had already submitted to Japan, How is it then that we find the Lewchewans sending a mission to make a Treaty with Japan for the first time in the reign of Wan lei of the Ming Dynasty? (This proves that your history is not reliable; but it is not necessary for us to discuss it. If history is fictitious, you may say what you wish.)

With regard to the statement in your despatch that Tai tsai fu ( ) (Supreme Council), sent officers to the South Islands — it is probable that the Japanese traders in Lewchew, having drawn a map of those islands, sent it to their own College of history so that they might boast that the islands belonged to them. Again, red wood is mentioned as a production of Lewchew — if the Lewchewans presented it

(to

to you as a tribute in the Sui & Tang Dynasties, why do they not at the present continue to send it? As to matters separated from us by an interval of more than a thousand years, it is hard for us now to find out the truth. (Now can the Japanese be prevented from forging any story they please?)

The Islands of Lewchew are only 4,000 li from the province of Fookien, and in the intervening space there are many small islands. There Islands belonging to Pa Chung Shan ( ) near Formosa are distant only 400 li. Their history states that the province of Fookien is 1000 li from the Islands of Lewchew without a single stopping place between. This statement is incorrect. The Island of Lewchew are separated from Satsuma 3000 li, & there are many islands in the intervening space between them. There were altogether 36 islands under the jurisdiction of Lewchew, about 7. or 8. islands lying halfway between Japan and

Lewchew

Lewchew, but 5 of them were seized by the Japanese (about the year 1610 A.D.) The history states that the department of Satsuma of Japan is so near the islands of Lewchew, that a small boat may cross over; this is also incorrect. Now the Japanese to support their claim that the Islands of Lewchew form a department of Satsuma + assert that they have been their + southmost islands for a long time.

This assertion is not well founded and only trumped up to deceive people.

The history of Lewchew treating of the origin of those islands relates that Chih Yin-li-chui ( ) a man, and A-cho-chei-ku ( ) a woman, lived together in a cave, both of them carried stones & planted trees around the islands for the purpose of keeping out the waves of the sea. These two individuals may be considered the first inhabitants of the Islands. In the course of generations, the islands

(became

became densely populated & the people became civilized a little, A man called Tien Ti Tzz ( ) (the son of Heaven) sprang up among the islanders and divided them into classes & settled their dwellings. He had three sons, & two daughters, the eldest son, named Tien sun ( ) (the grandson of Heaven) became the first sovereign of the state; the second son became the first judge of the land; and the third was one of the people. The first daughter became Chün chüin ( ) (Queen); and the second daughter became Chü Chu ( ) (Priestess), both of them were priestesses superintending the rites of worship & sacrifice. The throne of Tien sun was handed down to thirty five generations. The last of his successors was assassinated by a powerful minister Li Yung ( ), The judge (or) of Su tsin ( ) named Tsien Tsun ( ) raised an army to kill Li Yung; At this

(period

period all the judges elected Jsen Jun to be their King; this King's father named Yuan wei chao ( ) was by birth a Japanese, during the rebellion of Pou Yuan ( ) in Japan, escaped to the great Islands of I-tao ( ). Afterwards crossing the ocean, he lived in the islands of Lew chew, and marrying the sister of the judge Ja di ( ) he had a son Jsen Jun who became King under the name Shun tien ( ). From King Shun Tien down to the King Shang tae ( ) there were 38 generations. Among these some resigned the throne & some were destroyed by others, — the reigning family being changed five or six times. The family of Shun-tien perished after three generations. During the reign of Kung Wei ( ) of the Ming Dynasty, the name of Lewchew was bestowed by the Chinese Emperor on the King "Cha-do" ( ) and in the time of Yang lo ( ) of (the

the Ming Dynasty (about 1404 A.D.) the surname Shang ( ) was also given by the Emperor of China to the Lewchwan King Ba Ze ( ). From the King Ba Ze down to the King Shang Tai ( ) the name of their state & the surname of their successors were all conferred by china. Shang Yuan the ancestor of Shang-Tai was an individual of the island of Ping Wei tao ( ) and of the same blood of the family of Tien sun. How can the Japanese claim the Lewchwan Kings as their heirs, when times have changed & ages intervened? It is impossible for them to justify themselves by such fictitious statements in doing a thing which offends both Gods and men. A century ago, the ruler of the United States of America was an Englishman. Is it right on that account for the English to claim the territory of the United States of America as their own? Examples of this kind are very numerous. If (every

every country should take occasion to claim the lands of another on such grounds, there would be no end of confusion.

The despatch states that Shang ch'ing, ( ) a Lewchewan King, was once seized by the Japanese Government. This is true. After Corea was invaded by the Shogun Hideyoshi, the Japanese wishing to make war on the Mings, asked their neighbour Lewchew to help them with soldiers & provisions, but the Lewchewan King would not comply with their request. The Japanese exasperated at this refusal demanded help a second time, but the King still refused to give any. After this, I-Chiu ( ) a Japanese noble, having called a Lewchew priest from Satsuma, sent him to his own country to inform the Lewchewan King Shang ch'ing of the wishes of the Japanese Government & request the King to pay a visit to

(Japan

Japan as soon as he could. The King refused to do so, & when an army was sent against Lewchew & thus the King Shang King was seized. Consequently he was forced to sign an oath ( ) or a treaty of peace with Japan. This is the origin of Lewchew's vassalage to Japan. Later on 8,000 piecls of grain were annually supplied by the Lewchewan King to Satsuma, as a tribute; because the King & his ministers were in captivity for three years, and they had no means of redressing their grievances or refusing the demand. Now the Japanese confess to the invading of Corea, though they are unwilling to say anything about invading China. Corea was invaded in the 27th year of Wan lei ( ) (1610 A.D.) At that period the Lewchewans had already paid tribute to China. In the Oath & the 18 Articles that were forced on Lewchew there is not a word forbidding the Lewchewans to pay tribute to China (and

and not a word to deny that hereafter Lewchew is not to be regarded as an independant. The Lewchewans have submitted to us from the beginning of our present Dynasty till now (more than 200 years). The Lewchewans at first paid tribute to us every alternate year according to the Statutes ( ). When a new ruler mounted the throne he always begged our Empire to confer on him the title of King. The Japanese also give the King of Lewchew the credit of being very loyal. Yet in the 10th year of Tung Chih, (1871 A.D.) the Japanese without reason altered "the Kingdom of Lewchew" into a province, and changed the title "King of a State" into "King of a Colony" & even sent officers & soldiers to occupy the islands. This is the true origin of the present difficulty.

With regard to their mode of worshipping the Gods, from the time of those two priestesses Chün chün & (Chü Chü

Chü Chü ( ) the Lewchewans had possessed a religion of their own, as the despatch states that they worshipped the Great God I-shih ( ) which was introduced from Japan; but the Japanese did not understand that the Lewchewans also worshipped & sacrificed to Kwang theng ( ) the God of War, Kwan Yin ( ) the Goddess of Mercy, Tu Ti ( ) the God of the earth, &c, all which were not introduced from Japan, but from China.

With regard to their usages & customs the marriage & funeral rites of the Chinese are all observed by the Lewchewans. Though they are in the habit of sitting on mats spread on the ground and males & females eat at different tables, yet these are the early manners of China, as may be seen by reference to ancient books. It is very difficult to settle the question, whether the Japanese imitated the manners of the Lewchewans, or the Lewchewans those of

(the

the Japanese. If the Japanese claim Lewchew on account of the manners of the people, then on the same ground the Chinese might claim Japan as belonging to China.

The despatch states that the Lewchewans used the rites of Hsiao li Yuan, ( ) a Japanese, for their sacrificial ceremonies, of this there is no proof at all. Indeed if we were to go into the matter, we might say that the rites of Hsiao li Yuan were borrowed from those of the Lewchewans.

The King Shun Tien ( ), it is said, introduced 48 alphabetical letters into Lewchew from Japan. Though the King Shun Tien was born of Japanese parents, yet his successors perished after 3 generations, how can the Japanese claim that as an evidence? especially as the Lewchewans have not used the 48 alphabetical letters exclusively but (have

have in general employed Chinese characters. If the Japanese take the part of the Lewchewans using their H & alphabetical letters as evidence; by similar reasoning the Chinese may have a right to consider Japan as their territory, since the Japanese use the Chinese characters, does not this follow?

With regard to languages; some of the dialects of the Lewchewans are similar to those of the Japanese. This is because there is great intercourse between those two nations. Before commerce was carried on between them, the Lewchewans were unable to understand the Japanese language, & the Japanese did not understand a single word of the language of Lewchew.

If Japanese take languages as proof of the matter in question, the Lewchewans might claim Japan as their territory because the Japanese

(can

can speak the language of Lewchew.

The Japanese say, when any famine took place in Lewchew, they have always given their treasure to relieve them, when enemies came to them, they have sent their armies to help them, They would make it appear that they gave protection to the people of those islands, but this statement is not perfectly correct.

In years of famine, though the Lewchewans frequently borrowed rice or grain from Japan, yet in a year of plenty, the Lewchewans would immediately return all the debts which they had contracted, The Japanese, on their part, feel that they showed mercy to a neighboring state, but the Lewchewans consider it the same as buying food. The Japanese cannot take such facts as a ground for claiming the people of those islands as their own. For during these few

(years

years, subjects of western powers have subscribed to the relief funds for the province of Shansi in China, and the Chinese merchants have subscribed funds to relieve the distress of Austria (Hungary) Can the Chinese on that account claim Austria as their own?

With reference to the Formosan affair, the Japanese pretended to give protection to the Lewchewans, but in reality they were seeking their own advantage did the Formosan affair benefit the Government of Lewchew? Are the Lewchewans pleased that the Japanese did so on their behalf?

The Japanese say that the Government & policy of Lewchew were established by the Japanese Government & that the state of Lewchew had no sovereign or independant power, With reference to the sovereignty of a state, there is nothing more decisive than those regulations which relate to Laws, decrees, rites, ceremonies,

(the

the conferring of titles, giving the name to the country & a surname to the King. In the 5-th year of Hung Wu of the Ming Dynasty (1372 A.D.) the Lewcheuans came & paid tribute to China, the Chinese Emperor changed the title King of Chung Shan ( ) to King of Lew-chew ( ) Again during the time of Yung Lo ( ) (about 1410. A.D.) China bestowed a surname Shang ( ) on the King of Lewchew.

The Lewcheuans have always followed the same months & days of the year as the Chinese; & observed the same rites & ceremonies, & employed the same national laws & regulations as the Chinese, as that up to the present time they have made few changes. Moreover the functions & names of their officials, the selection & dismission of their officers, orders & proclamations which are issued, and the forms & fashions of their clothes are all arranged by their

(own

own King & ministers. These internal affairs as we have mentioned above, were never interfered with by the Japanese Government; & Lewchew has ever made treaties with Holland, France & the United States of America. The Lewchewan Government always employed the Chinese day & month & in signing those documents subscribed the names of her own authorities. These are the privileges of an independant nation, as all the world knows, Under these circumstances, it is perfectly clear that the country of Lewchew is not a dependency of Japan.

Note.

The facts alleged in the Japanese despatch as drawn from very ancient times are without proof, and need not be considered.

But it is also asserted that in the 37th year of Wan Li ( ), a prince of Satsuma named Tao-ching-chia-chwi ( ) led an army to attack the Lewchew Islands, took the King of Lewchew captive, & subjected the whole of the islands. Afterwards the King was replaced on the throne & the nation was reestablished, then Lewchew became a dependency of Satsuma.

The same despatches cite as proof fifteen articles of a treaty & two recorded forms of oath; but there is not a single word of these things mentioned in the Lewchwean history, though they are so fully related in the Japanese history. Since that time Lewchwean embassies have been regularly sent

(to

to Satsuma. When the Shogun succeeded to the Throne, the Lewchewan Envoys were sometimes sent to Yedo ( ) with a quantity of rice as a tax to Japan. The amount of it was not fixed, but from the reign of the Emperor Kanghsi ( ) down to the present time, Satsuma levied upon Lewchew a fixed amount of more than seven thousand six hundred piculs every year.

The Japanese document claims that the above mentioned tax was paid to Japan for regulating the lands of Lewchew. But as we find that five islands were cut off from Lewchew & joined to Satsuma, we suspect that the taxes referred to were paid to Satsuma by these five islands. At that time an officer of Satsuma was also appointed to reside in the island of Napa. His duty was to levy taxes & rents, to protect merchants, and to keep an eye on the course of affairs in

in order to report to his own state.

When Chinese Commissioners were sent there he would secretly conceal himself; he never interfered with the internal Government of Lewchew, yet the Japanese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs asserts that Japanese soldiers occupied her territory, Japanese officers administered her Government, in a word that Japan exercised her authority in Lewchew, in the same manner as she did in her own internal Government. This is a shameful fabrication.

It is undeniable that Lewchew was the dependant of both countries. As to taxes, she was a dependency of Satsuma, but as to investiture she never received a title from Japan, until the year Jen shen (A.D. 1872.) one year after she had made a treaty with us. Now the investiture of Lewchew was not received from the Japanese Government

Government, what right had the latter to abolish it! With reference to the statement that when Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to avenge the murder of Lewchewans by the savages, China acknowledged it as a right action; we find in the conventions between China & Japan relating to the Formosan case, a reference to the families of Japanese who were killed by savages; also to people dependant on Japan, but not a word about Lewchew. Moreover, the Japanese history says that the unfortunate people were from Hsiao liu ( ) district of Pei hou Island ( ) It does not say they were from Lewchew.

At that time the Lewchewans on being informed of the fact, repeatedly represented to Japan that as China had already commissioned the Taotai ( ) of Tai wan ( ) to settle the

(difficulty

difficulty, the affair did not in
any may concern Japan. From this it
appears that to borrow an argument
from the Formosan expedition is
altogether unreasonable.

(Translation)

The Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen to the Japanese Minister resident in Peking.

Sir:

We had the honor on the 15th day of the 6th moon of the 4th year of Kwang Hsü to receive from H. E. a despatch embodying the substance of a reply from the Japanese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in which is stated how the Japanese Government has disposed of the Lewchewan question.

We learn therefrom that Japan considers Lewchew as her dependency, and believes that proof can be given from various facts. As to the Kings of Lewchew we find that from Shun Tien ( ) down to Shang Tai ( ) altogether there were 38 generations. The surnames of these Kings have been changed five or six times. Now if Japan considers Shun

(Tien

Tien ( ) as the descendant of Yuan wei chao ( ) a Japanese, then the family of Chen Tien terminated in 3 generations; Shang Yuan ( ) the ancestor of Shang Tai ( ) was still the descendant of Tsin Sun ( ) a Lewchewan. Shang Ning ( ) was taken captive & detained in Japan in the reign of Wan Lei of the Ming Dynasty; at this time he was ordered by Japan to record an oath engaging that hereafter Lewchewan Commissioners should be sent to Japan regularly to do homage. From this fact it is evident that Lewchew did not send tribute to Japan in the Dynasties of Sui ( ) and T'ang ( ). While on the other hand China sent Commissioners with an Imperial Proclamation addressed to the Lewchewans in the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Hung Wu ( ) of the Ming Dynasty, and they have sent tribute to China since that time. From the above mentioned facts, it is clearly manifest, & there is no need of

(argument

argument, to which of these two nations Lewchew sent tribute first.

As to the condition of the Lewchew Islands, their written characters, religion & customs, although they are in some respects similar to those of Japan, yet they are also nearly allied to those of China. In reference to their language, those who carry on trade with the Japanese can understand Japanese, but the rest of the Islanders still speak their own language. Hence it may be said that Lewchew is a dependency of both China & Japan, but it cannot be said that it belongs only to the latter.

It appears that in the reign of the Emperor Shun Chih ( ) of the Ta Tsing dynasty, the Lewchewans sent a tribute-bearing mission to China, requesting the Emperor to confer a regal title on the Sovereign of the Islands, & delivering up to China the seal bestowed by the Ming dynasty. The Emperor accordingly issued a decree bestowing a silver seal overlaid with

(gold)

gold, & conferring the title of King of the Middle Islands, at the same time ordering the King to despatch tribute to China once in every two years. — Henceforth each King of Lewchew, on his accession to the throne, was invested with regal rank by Commissioners sent from China for that purpose, & her tribute-bearing missions have hitherto been despatched to China regularly.

The Lewchewans, moreover, use the same Calender as the Chinese, a body of Lewchewan students were sent to Peking & instructed in the Chinese classics at the Peking National College. Buildings for Chinese Embassies were established both in the Na-Pa ( ) & Ku-Mi ( ) Islands, by the Lewchewan Government. If on the other hand any Lewchewan vessel be compelled by stress of weather to take refuge within the dominions of China, the Chinese authorities adopt measures for its relief & security & the persons on board receive friendly treatment. This is in accordance with fixed rules laid

(down

down for the purpose. From the above mentioned facts it is evident that Lewchew is the dependency of China.

By conferring on the King of Lewchew the title of Chiung Shan Wang ( ), China acknowledged Lewchew to be a country independant in her own Government. Some nations who have made treaties with Japan have done the same with Lewchew, Now when these treaties were made with Lewchew the states of Japan were not yet reduced to provinces, why then did foreign nations not make treaties with the separate states of Japan, but only with Lewchew! This fact proves that Lewchew is a country independant in her own Government.

You say in your despatch that if a state is dependant upon others, it cannot be called a Kingdom, and that if it be a Kingdom, it will not depend upon others, We reply that if the King on his accession to the throne is invested with the regal rank by

Commissioners

Commissioners sent from another country for that purpose, and pays tribute to her, this is dependance; but if the orders & commands of a Government are not controlled or directed by another, this is national sovereignty. These two things are not incompatible. China has treated the Lewchewans in this way and she does the same towards all her dependancies, therefore Lewchew is a dependency of China - as all the world knows.

Again it is asserted in your despatch that no State can belong to two Countries, then why, a few years ago, did a Japanese write a book called Ching Sheng Chih ( ) in which it is stated both in the preface & in the introduction that Lewchew belongs both to China & Japan? He says:- "The forms of her Government appeared to be independant, therefore Foreign Powers treated her as they have treated China etc.

Now this dependency of China

(which

which is acknowledged as an independant country by Foreign Powers. Japan has taken & turned it into a province in the same manner as she has reduced all the states of Japan into the condition of provinces; a procedure in flagrant violation of the rules laid down in Art. I. of the Treaty of Peace & friendship between China & Japan, which stipulates that "dependencies of both countries shall be treated Kindly".

Yet you say that the Lewchewan affair does not concern the usages of nations. It is obvious that Japan has despised not China only but all Foreign Powers. China wishes to maintain the friendly relations of both nations, but Japan has taken away the sovereignty of the Lewchewan Government, & quenched the light of her national altars.

It is stated in the reply of the Japanese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that Japan considers the friendship of neighbouring States as a most important

(thing

thing, and does not wish to act inconsistently with her words so as to cause trouble to both parties, etc. What she has done is injurious to the relations of friendship, but what she has spoken are pacific words. We do not know what she means by so doing. We cannot undo what has passed, but we can offer advice as to the future. China has seen with much regret the occupation of Indochina by Japan, an act not altogether prompted by a desire to stop the paying of tribute to this country.

It is our sincere hope that Japan will again take this matter into serious consideration, & make some other arrangement. If she still firmly maintains her decision, there will be no use for both parties to argue further about this affair. Now all the nations of the world constitute one great family, and there exists a common Code of International Law, someone who understands the case will certainly come

come forward to settle this question with justice. As regards the friendship of neighbours, China & Japan ought to be a mutual support to eachother; the Lewchew Islands are so insignificant that they are not worth disputing about, Should China & Japan on account of this break off their relations of friendship, it would be a great mistake. We hope your country will see the wisdom of a different course, it is with this feeling that we addres a despatch to Your Excellency, and request the favor of a reply.

We renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

A. B. &c.

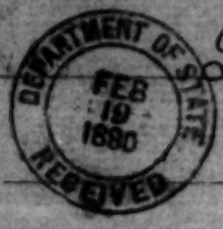
The Ministers of the Tsung li- Yamen,

For the Secretary

Ack

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No. 534.



Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 15th, 1879.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Interpreter at Canton.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward has heard unofficially from Mr. Cheshire and Mr. Bailey that the former has removed the Interpreter and that the latter has approved this action.

No. 534.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 15th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Since I addressed to you my despatch, number 529. of the 9th instant, in regard to the Interpreter at Canton, I have received unofficial information from Mr. Cheshire that he has suspended him, and from Mr. Bailey that he has approved of Mr. Cheshire's action. Their official advices have not reached me.

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It appears to me not unlikely that this business will render it inadvisable for Mr. Lincoln to return to his post.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Train

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Wade

No. 535. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 16th, 1879.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Claim of Mrs. A. A. Fisher.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward has furnished the Consul General with a copy of Department instruction number 314.

No. 535. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 16th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

Recurring to your instruction, number 314., instructing me to reduce the sum to be claimed for the injuries sustained by Mr. A. A. Fisher in the riot at Shanghai in May 1874., to the amount of his actual pecuniary loss, I have now the honor to hand to you a despatch which I am addressing to the Consul General on the subject. No. 535.

I

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Gen. Seward to Gen. Bailey.
No. 211. December 16th, 1879.

Despatch No. 535.
Enclosure.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 211. December 16th, 1879

Sir:

I have the honor to hand to 1/211.
you herewith copies of a despatch
which I addressed to the State
Department some time since, in
regard to the claim of Mr. A. A. Fisher
for injuries sustained by him in
the riot at Shanghai in May, 1874,
and of the Department's instruction 2/211
thereupon.

Please be so good as to be
guided by that instruction in any
further representations which you may
make to the local Authorities.

Please be so good as to
advise me whether you have distributed
the indemnity already paid to you.

I am &c.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Protocols &c. Mr. Lewis S. Grant 4.80 Adds.

No. 536. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 19 1880 RECEIVED

Peking, December 19th, 1879.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Lew-chew question.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward, having been informed by the Foreign Office that they had proposed to the Japanese Minister to refer the above question to General Grant, states the action which he has decided to take, and his reasons therefor.

No. 536. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 19th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

The publication by Reuters agent in Shanghai of the telegram, 1/536. adverted to in my despatch number 533., to the effect that our Government has tendered mediation to China and Japan in respect of the Lew Chew matter, rendered it desirable that I should learn, in a quiet way, whether the information mentioned had reached the

Tsung

Tsung li Yamen, and how it had been received. I accordingly sent Mr. Holcombe to the Yamen yesterday for the purpose indicated, and upon his return he reported that the Ministers told him without hesitation that, after my conversation with them reported in my number 533., they concluded to propose to Japan the withdrawal of the correspondence which has passed between them and to refer the questions at issue to General Grant. They had heard of the telegram, but whether in advance of the action thus taken did not appear.

It is not certain whether they mean that General Grant should

should be requested to act as an arbitrator, or as a friendly adviser. Their language would imply the former, but they may not clearly understand the difference between mediation and arbitration.

I confess that I have found the information thus procured a source of some embarrassement. I have felt that the Chinese will look to me, as the Japanese will to Mr. Bingham, for advice as the business progresses, & whatever may be the form which it takes. Such advice can be given only in a hesitating way if an unofficial mediator is chosen. It can be fully and freely given, if our Government acts as

the

the mediator. And if arbitration, not mediation, is intended, I am afraid that it may result not to the liking of the Chinese, and that our connection with it will not improve our position with them. There is for us, furthermore, the question of dignity which is involved if our Government has put out, as seems possible, an expression of its willingness to mediate between the two Powers.

I am accordingly sending Mr. Holcombe to the Ministers again with instructions to speak to them as indicated 2/536. in the enclosed letter.

As a mail is leaving at

at once, I report to you my action in advance of Mr. Holcombe's visit to the Ministers, and I beg leave to express the hope that it will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Copy of Reuter's telegram. London December 2nd, 1879.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Holcombe December 19th, 1879.

Despatch No. 536.
Enclosure 1.

The North China Daily News.
Shanghai, December 4th, 1879.

Reuter's Telegrams.
(via Suez)

London 2nd December 1879.

The United States Government has offered to mediate between China and Japan regarding the Loochoo question.

Despatch No. 536.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Holcombe.
December 19th, 1879.

Sir:

The Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen informed you on the 18th instant that, acting in the line of suggestions made by me in a conversation had with them on the 10th instant, they have proposed to Japan to withdraw the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments in regard to the Lew Chew matter. At your interview tomorrow be so good as to express my opinion that their course has been wise, and my appreciation of the respect which they have accorded to my views in so doing.

The Ministers informed you further that they have also proposed to Japan to refer the questions at issue regarding Lew Chew to a

General

General Grant, but whether in the capacity of mediator or arbitrator, did not clearly appear. At your interview ascertain, if possible, their intentions in this respect and then add as follows:—

1st. If they propose to appeal to General Grant as a mediator:—

That mediation can be conducted by a third Government better than by an individual for the reason that it may use its Agents to promote the business in hand, while an individual cannot be expected to enjoy the same facilities.

2nd. If they propose to appeal to Genrdl Grant as an Arbitrator:—

That arbitration would more naturally follow mediation.

That it must be preceded by a convention in which

which each side agrees in definite terms to submit the issues to arbitration, and to abide by the result whatever it may be.

That it will be difficult to make a Convention which will not subject them to the danger of an adverse decision.

It is desirable to put before the Ministers the further fact that it would be courteous, alike to our Government and to General Grant, to make any application for his services, whether as mediator or arbitrator, to the Government at Washington.

My own suggestion would be that they should seek a settlement first by mediation, asking the United States to act as Mediator, and afterward, in case of the failure of mediation, by arbitration, asking, in concert with Japan, for

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the appointment of three Arbitrators, the Chief or President to be General Grant.

Please say that I am not authorized to state that our Government would consent to act as Mediator, but that, in case of necessity, I would communicate by telegraph with Washington regarding the matter.

Yours respectfully.

(Signed) George F. Seward

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No. 537.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 23rd, 1879.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Comity of Courts at Shanghai.

Synopsis.

Referring to his despatch, number 484, Mr. Seward informs the Department that Her Majesty's Minister has not yet addressed the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai upon this subject, but will do so at once.

No. 537.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 23rd, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I had the honor to address you, on the 30th of September, a letter, number 484, in regard to questions which had arisen between the Court of our Office at Shanghai and the British Supreme Court.

I informed you then that I had spoken with Her Majesty's Minister on the subject and that he had promised to communicate with

with the Judge of the Supreme Court, and to inform me of his views.

A sufficient time to receive an answer having elapsed, I have asked the Minister if one has come to hand, and he has responded that, although the matter has not escaped his attention, in the midst of other engagements he has not been able to write to the Chief Judge, but will do so at once.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Georges F. Seward.

Ack + approve "C. P. Wade"

No. 538. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 24th, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Lew-chew question.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward refers to his despatch number 536, and forwards a minute of a conversation had between Mr. Holcombe and the Ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office.

No. 538. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 24th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Recurring to my despatch number 536., in regard to the Liuchiu business, and more particularly to the proposal of the Chinese to refer the matter to the arbitration or mediation of General Grant, I have now the honor to inclose you Mr. Holcombe's minute of a conversation held by him, the day before yesterday, in pursuance of my instructions, with the Ministers

of

1/538.

of the Foreign Office.

I am inclined to think that the Ministers have not had clearly in mind the distinction between mediation and arbitration, and that, if their negotiations with Japan proceed favorably, they are likely to ask our Government to mediate between them and Japan.

I have been obliged to act in this business without information of anything which may have transpired at Washington or of Mr. Bingham's views. It is always possible, under these circumstances, that my course may not have been well adapted to meet the requirements of the situation. I do not see, however

however, how I could wisely have done less or more, than I have done, and I hope, in any event to receive your approval of any course.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Minute of Mr. Holcombe's conversation with the Foreign Office. December 22nd, 1879.

Despatch No. 538.
Inclosure.

The Lewchew question.

Minute of a conversation at the Foreign Office, December 22nd, 1879, between T. E. Tung, Ching, and Hsia, and Mr. Holcombe.

Mr. Holcombe opened his business by saying that the Ministers were well aware that it had not been the habit of the Legation to interfere or intrude in matters in which it had no special concern; that under ordinary circumstances Mr. Seward would not have felt at liberty to place before them his views either upon the Lewchew question, or upon any plan which the Foreign Office might have under consideration for its solution; but that as the Ministers had, on several occasions, spoken so frankly to him in the premises, and in view of what they had requested Mr. Holcombe to inform him a few days previously, he had thought it entirely proper to place before them

them his opinions upon the mode of
settlement which he understood the Foreign
Office to have in mind.

Mr. Wolcombe added that the
Ministers would of course judge for
themselves whether Mr. Seward's suggestions
would or would not coincide with the
general policy which the Government of
China thought best to pursue, and that,
in any event, they might rest assured that
neither his Government nor Mr. Seward
was actuated by any other motive than a
sincere friendship for China and Japan,
and a desire that an amicable solution of
the Lewchew question might be reached and
the two nations remain at peace.

The Ministers responded with great
cordiality that they hoped Mr. Seward would
not for a moment entertain any fear that
they would consider him obtrusive in
speaking to them in a spirit of the utmost
frankness of the Lewchew difficulty, that they
appreciated and were grateful for his
kindly interest, that they relied gratefully upon
the friendship of the Legation & the Government,

(and

and that they wished him to speak as frankly to them about the business as they had to him.

Having by Mr. Seward's request, made these preliminary remarks, Mr. Holcombe placed before the Ministers first verbally and then in writing the Memorandum furnished him.*

The Ministers stated that, as Shen and one or two others of their number were unavoidably absent, they were not able at the moment to go further than to express their warm thanks for Mr. Seward's suggestions. They should receive most careful attention, and Mr. Seward might expect to hear from them at an early day.

(signed) Chester Holcombe.

Peking, December 22nd, 1879.

* For text of this Memorandum, see Mr. Seward's No 536, Inclosure 2.

Copies + Communication on appropriations of Sen. & H. of Rep. Feb. 25. 1880. Mr Hewitt.

Feb. 25. 1880. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep. Mr Hewitt.

Copies sent to proper committees of Congress. G. P. O.

No. 339.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 24th, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Additional help needed in the Legation.

Synopsis.

The present staff inadequate to the demands of the public business. A copying clerk has been employed for the past year. A Second Secretary needed, for which an appropriation should be sought from Congress.

No. 539.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 24th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

You are aware that the personnel of the official establishment at this Legation consists of myself and Mr. Holcombe who discharges, at one and the same time, the duties of Secretary and Chinese Interpreter. You are aware, also, that the labor which falls upon the Legation is very considerable.

In point of fact, our work

work is usually, if not always greater than can be satisfactorily accomplished by two persons. While this has been true for a long time, the occasion for additional assistance has been so great during the last twelvemonth that we have been obliged to employ permanently during the period mentioned a copying clerk, and there seems to be no prospect that we will be able to discontinue his services without detriment to the interests of the Government.

While it is not just that this burden should be put upon either Sir Holcombe or myself, or both of us, the result is

is not entirely satisfactory.

Such a clerk cannot be expected to know the Chinese language, nor to be fitted to act as Secretary in case of the absence, by reason of other duty, of sickness, or for whatever cause, of Mr. Holcombe, and neither can the latter be expected to be present and fit for duty continually.

I am writing to you otherwise asking you to consider whether the Department can find means to defray the expenses thus incurred.

It seems appropriate, in fact a matter of duty, that I should go further and ask you

to

to consider whether an application should not be made to Congress to appropriate money for the pay of a Second Secretary to be employed in this Legation.

It would be possible, perhaps, to secure the services of an educated young American, more or less acquainted with Chinese, to act in the capacity of Second Secretary and Assistant Interpreter for the sum of $2,500 a year.

Such an addition to the working force of the Legation would place us in a position to perform the duties falling upon us promptly and efficiently, and would provide appropriately for the

the emergencies which must occur from time to time. & Nothing less will do so.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Ewart.

Mr Wade

One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1880
RECEIVED

Chester Holcombe to

the Secretary of State

Subject.

Statement of salary account.

Synopsis.

Mr. Holcombe forwards a duplicate statement of his account for salary for the quarter ended September 30th, 1879.

One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Recurring to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have now the honor to forward a duplicate statement of my account for salary for the quarter ended September 30th last.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Chester Holcombe

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Duplicate statement of salary account for the quarter ended September 30th, 1879.

Legation of the U.S.

Peking December 26/79

Form 3.

463

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following Message.

A. B. BREWER, Secretary. Peking December 26 NORVIN GREEN, President. 426 p

To Secretary Evarts

Received at Washington DC

Jan 8 1880

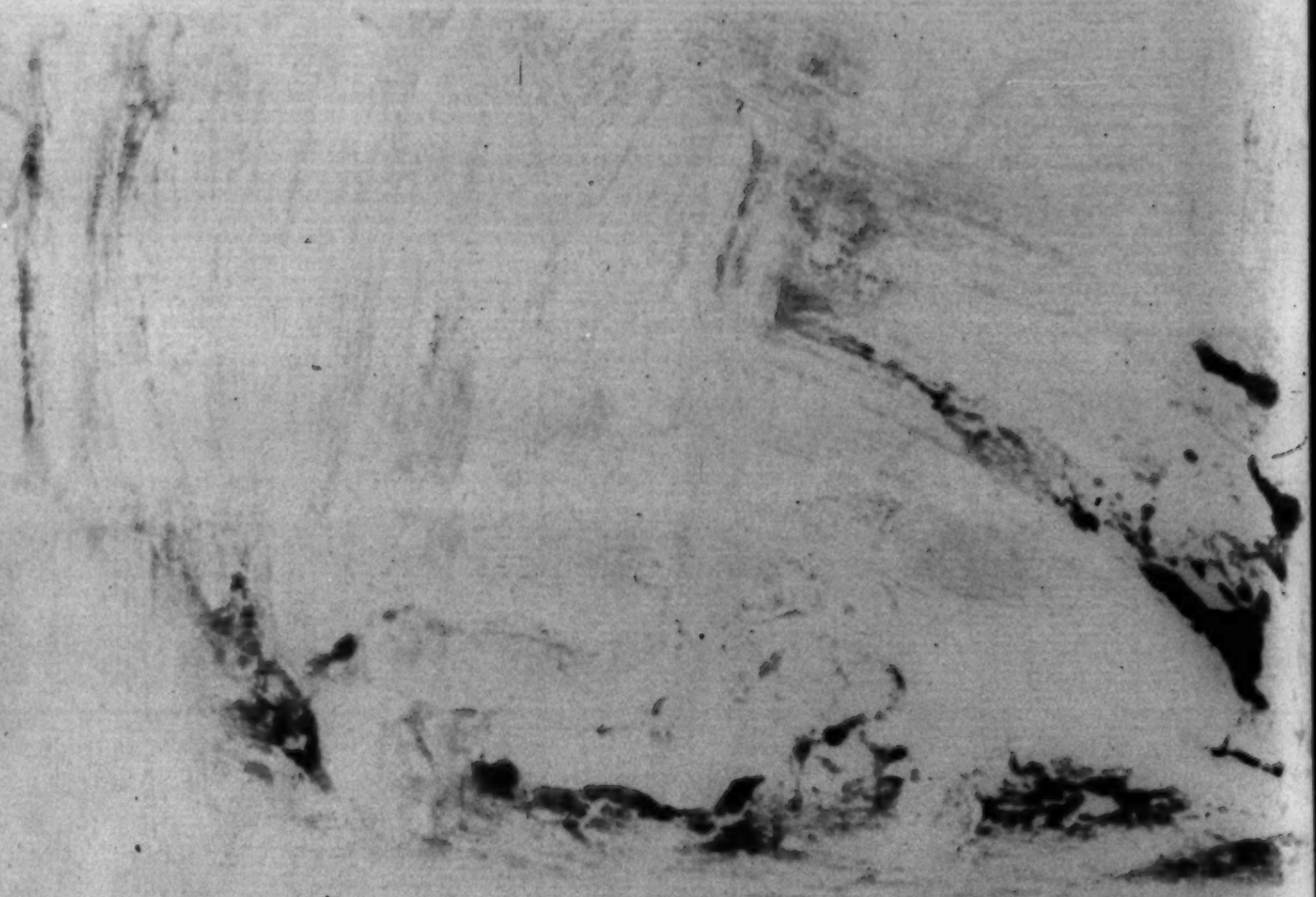
Washington DC

Honorable Bailey decision Cowles case

Seward

175

(See other side.)



This matter is now before the Secretary

Made

This relates to matter referred to Mr. Hall - Mr. Monk.

To Jan. 26

No. 540.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th, 1879.

George F. Seward

to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Cowles as Interpreter at Foochow.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward is sending a telegram to the Department requesting that its decision, in the above mentioned question be communicated to the Consul General by telegraph.

No. 540.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

As Mr. Bowles remains at Tsochow awaiting your decision as to whether he is to act as Interpreter during the absence of Mr. Cheshire, I have thought it well to request you by telegraph to inform the Consul General by telegraph of your conclusion in his case. My message will be transmitted by Russia, leaving here to morrow overland

overland to Kiachta, the nearest station. It is in the following words:—

"Peking, December 26th.

"Secretary Evarts,

"Washington D. C.

"Please cable Bailey decision

"Cowles case.

"Seward."

It is possible that Hon. Mr Low will have placed Hon. Cowles in charge of the " interpretership after receiving my despatch to him, number 93., a copy of which I transmitted to you with my number 528.

In case of Hon Mr Low's refusal, however, the delay which would occur until your "

instructions

instructions should have been received by the ordinary course of the mails, would subject her Lordship to much annoyance and expense.

I trust, therefore, that you will approve of my using the telegraph to secure a speedy conclusion of the case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Ward

Ack'd. with approval Feb 24.
(Mr Polk)

Ack & approve
C. T.

Wade

No. 541 Two Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Conference with Foreign Office on trade grievances.

Synopsis.

The Diplomatic Body having asked for a conference upon this topic the Chinese Ministers have desired a little delay.

No. 541. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Since the conclusion of the conferences held in October and November by the members of the Diplomatic Body at this Capital, it has been my desire to present to the Foreign Office the evidence upon which the statement of trade-grievances was based. You will remember that the despatch addressed to the Yamen by the several foreign Representatives in regard

regard to these griefs was very brief, and that the list of griefs was recited without particulars or detail. In our view, we have not been just to ourselves or to the matter in hand, in failing to sustain the statement so presented by an array of facts upon which it was based. I have thought, moreover, that, in delaying the presentation of our evidence, we would not only leave the Chinese in ignorance of the real strength of our position, but incur the danger of receiving from them a response not calculated to promote a candid interchange of views.

Acting

Acting upon this view I urged my colleagues some time since to take up the business in the manner indicated above. After a season we agreed together that the English Minister, as Klogen, should request the Ministers of the Foreign Office to meet us for the purpose, and I have now the honor to hand to you the letter written by him 1/541. and the response which has been received from the Gaiwen. 2/541.

You will observe that the response states that the Prince and Ministers are considering the business, and will address a letter to us, and requests that the proposed meeting be

delayed

delayed until their letter has been received.

I shall be surprised if the Yamen's letter is not positive in tone, or at least not so drawn as to intimate that the course taken upon the foreign side has been unnecessarily exigeant. It can hardly put us further on in the discussion, and may seriously delay us.

It is true, however, that our case is a very strong one, and that the temper of the several foreign Representatives is to proceed in the time marked out at the Conference, without haste or impatience. Cooperation of this sort must be

be candid and temperate, and must, sooner or later, impress upon the Chinese the wisdom of meeting us with a disposition to remove some at least of the grievances of which we complain.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Sir Thomas Wade to Prince Kung. Informal. December 22nd, 1879.
2. Prince Kung in response. Informal. December 23th, 1879.

Despatch No. 541.
Enclosure 1.

Peking, 22nd December, 1879.

The Undersigned has the honor to recal to the recollection of the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen the closing paragraph of the Collective note addressed to the Prince of Kung and Their Excellencies the Ministers by the Representatives of the Treaty Powers under date the 10th of November.

Appended to the Collective Note was a Memorandum of the burdens and irregularities by which the Signataries conceive foreign trade to be oppressed, and it closed with a request that the matters therein referred to might presently be considered in conference between the Representatives of the Treaty Powers and the Ministers of the Yamen.

It devolves upon the Undersigned as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, to inform the Ministers of the Yamen

(that

that in the opinion of himself and his Colleagues it would be desirable as soon as may be convenient to Their Excellencies, to discuss with them the subject of the Collective Note. The Undersigned and his Colleagues would therefore be obliged to Their Excellencies to name a day for the discussion.

The Undersigned and his Colleagues would wish at the same time to take advantage of the opportunity to confer with the Ministers of the Yamen upon the questions of official intercourse & the administration of justice.

(signed) Thomas Francis Wade

Despatch No. 341.
Enclosure 2.

Informal.

Prince Kung to Sir Thomas Wade

December 25th, 1879.

I have had the honor to receive your note of the 22nd instant in reference to the Collective Note addressed to me, upon the 10th of November, in relation to Trade Matters and the 20 points appended to it, and stating that it is desirable, as soon as it may be convenient, to discuss these matters, and you request me to name a day for the discussion. You add that you and Your Colleagues would wish at the same time to consider the questions of official intercourse and the administration of justice.

The Ministers of the Foreign Office are giving these matters their serious consideration and beg that you will wait until they have concluded their deliberations and made a response to the note of the 10th November, when

(a

a time for an interview will be named.

Cards & compliments.

Acted, approving Feb. 25. 1880. Wm Polk.

Ack + approve C.P

PRINTED FOREIGN RELATIONS 1880

No. 542. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking. December 27th, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 19 1880 RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Locally proposed transit rules.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward refers to his despatch number 530. and states that the subject has been brought to the notice of the Foreign Office by the foreign Representatives.

R. 1880

No. 342. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I had the honor to hand to you on the 10th instant, with my despatch, number 330., a copy of a circular letter which I was addressing to our several Consuls in this Empire requesting them to inform the local authorities that they have no authority to approve any locally proposed transit pass regulations, without having first

obtained

obtained the sanction of the Legation.

After this circular was despatched, the German Minister called the attention of his colleagues to certain proposed rules for the issue of outward transit passes which he had received from the German Consulate at Shanghai, with an intimation that they were likely to be put in force by the Customs Authorities. After consideration, the several Representatives agreed, in conference, to bring the matter to the notice of the Foreign Office, and to point out that all rules affecting trade ought to be issued by the Central Government and made applicable for

for all the ports.

In pursuance of this agreement, Mr. Brenan, Interpreter of the British Legation, was instructed by Sir Thomas Wade, 1/542.
Mayen of the Diplomatic Body, to go to the Foreign Office and to read to the Ministers a memorandum, a copy of which 2/542.
I enclose herewith.

The response of the Ministers is given in a note by Mr. Brenan, a copy of which 3/542.
is also enclosed. It does not meet the views of the foreign Representatives, as it does not clearly admit the principle that such rules should be uniform and should be promulgated here.

One

One purpose that the foreign Representatives had in view in calling the attention of the Consuls and of the Yamen to the subject was to avoid the danger of having locally made rules quoted to us hereafter in support of proposals made here, and to which we might feel bound to object as in contravention of Treaty stipulations. Our notice to the Yamen and to the local authorities through the Consuls may be appealed to by us in such cases, to indicate that we have in no way assented to such local rules, and that they may not be brought forward to our disadvantage in any future discussion

discussion of the transit pass provisions of the treaties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward.

Enclosures.

1. Sir Thomas Wade to Mr. Brenan
December 18th, 1879.
2. Memorandum.
3. Note by Mr. Brenan.
December 18th, 1879.

Despatch No. 542.
Enclosure 6.

Memo. for Mr. Brenan.
18th December, 1879.

If the Ministers who receive Mr. Brenan at the Tsung li Yamen today request any explanations, they must be informed that Mr. Brenan is not authorized in the present instance to do more than present the Memo. with which he is charged, that he is not at liberty to discuss the construction of the Treaty Right to which it refers; but that it will be of course his duty to report to the Foreign Representatives, through his Minister as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, any observations that it may seem good to Their Excellencies to make.

(Signed) T. F. Wade.

Despatch No. 542.
Enclosure 2.

Memo. to be read to the Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen by Mr. Brenan.

The Foreign Legations having been given to understand that the Shanghai Authorities have it in contemplation to introduce certain regulations that would modify the Transit Duty privilege, so far as this affects Export produce, it has been thought desirable to declare that, in the opinion of the Legations, no regulations affecting foreign trade should be framed except at Peking, and that there should be but one rule for the issue of Transit Duty certificates at all the ports.

Despatch No. 542
Enclosure 3.

18th December, 1879.

Mr. Brenan went to the Yamen and was received by the Ministers Tung-Wang, Ching-lien, and Chung-li.

A copy of the enclosed Memorandum was laid before the Ministers who were requested to state what reply Mr. Brenan should take back.

Their Excellencies stated that they also were of opinion that regulations made in the provinces should receive the sanction of the higher authorities in Peking. No report had been received by the Yamen with regard to the Regulations referred to in the Memorandum. The transit certificate privilege was secured to foreigners under Treaty, and any rules which the local authorities at the respective ports might make were only calculated to guard against abuses. The nature of these Rules would depend upon the circumstances of each port, and it might be possible that these circumstances differing,

the

the rules could not in every respect be uniform. The Yamen would now call for a report from each port, and when a reply had been received the Ministers would be prepared to confer with the foreign Representatives.

(signed) B. Brenan.

Mr. Hay

For the Secretary's consideration
C. P.

made

No. 543.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

George F. Seward

to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Consul at Newchwang.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward refers to the resignation of Mr. Knight, commends his long and faithful service, and advises that Mr. Bandinel should be appointed to succeed him.

No. 343.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

As Mr. Knight, for the last fifteen years, or more, our Consul at Newchwang has advised you that his business engagements render it necessary for him to give up his residence at Newchwang, and requested you to accept his resignation, it becomes desirable to appoint another officer for that port. I have therefore the honor to recall

recall your attention to the fact that Mr. J. J. Frederick Baudinel has been in charge of the Consulate during a large portion of the last three years, and to say that, in my opinion, it is desirable to grant to him the full appointment of Consul.

There is no salary attached to the post, and there is no other person resident at the port who would be likely to accept the appointment. Mr. Baudinel is eminently well qualified to act for us, and his past services have been such as to entitle him to the first consideration. He is a British subject, but the mercantile house

of

of which he is the resident
manager is American, and the
only American mercantile
establishment at the port.

It has appeared to me
desirable to discontinue the
practice of appointing in China
mercantile consuls, and
Newchwang is now the only port
where we have such an officer.
I am bound to say, however,
that Mr. Knights and Mr.
Bandinel's administration of
affairs has left us nothing to
desire, and that we should not
have been better served there
if we had had full salaried
agents in charge.

Aside however from the
fact

fact that the gentlemen named have served the Government very well indeed, it is true that Kew Chwang is so situated that it would be inconvenient to reduce the post to a Consular Agency. Its trade is such that it has only infrequent communication with the neighboring port of Tientsin, and Tientsin has the only full office north of Shanghai, which is six hundred miles distant.

Mr. Knight has mentioned to the Department, in his letter of resignation, the efforts made by him to secure the establishment of a professorship of the Chinese language at

Harvard

Harvard University, and has expressed the hope that some of the young men who may be expected to study Chinese there may be appointed to interpretorships in this Legation and the Consulates.

Mr. Knight has seen very clearly the great disadvantages under which our service in China is laboring in consequence of the fact that but very few of our officers have any acquaintance with the Chinese language. It is simply inevitable that the official establishments of other nations will take and maintain a lead over us, so long as they advance to consular positions

men

men trained to Consular work, and who, as well, are familiar with the language of the country.

I have pointed out to the Department from Shanghai and since I have been in charge of the Legation, the great occasion which exists for a reform of our service in this particular. My recent despatch, number 502., suggests practical steps which may be taken at once to improve matters, and I earnestly hope that those suggestions will be acted upon.

Mr. Knights long and excellent service at Newchwang, without remuneration, entitle him

to

to the thanks of the Government, and I beg leave to ask that, if he has not already received them, a letter of thanks may be addressed to him upon the receipt of this despatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Georg F. Seward

Dept Mar 19 '80 Mr Folk / Navy Dept

Copy of rules to Hydrographic Office through Navy Dept.

C. P.

Mr Adee

No. 544. Four Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

PRINTED.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.
1880

Subject.

Shanghai Harbor Rules.

Synopsis.

After a conference had with the Foreign Office, an understanding has been reached, and the rules are to be put in force as agreed to in 1878.

R. 1880

No. 544. Four Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 27th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Referring to my several despatches regarding the Shanghai Harbor Rules, I have now the honor to inform you that the several foreign Representatives decided some time since to ask the Ministers of the Foreign Office whether they had anything to communicate to us further in regard to the matter, and that Mr. Holcombe was deputed to speak

speak to the Ministers in our behalf. I enclose herewith a
1/5744. copy of my note of instruction
2/5744. to him, a copy of his report of his conversation with the "
3/5744. Ministers, and a translation of a code of sixteen rules, proposed by the Ministers, for the control of that part of the river at " Shanghai which is used more particularly by native craft.

These rules were " considered afterward by the foreign Representatives, and Mr. Holcombe was requested to go again to the Ministers, and to say that we find no reason to question the merit of the rules, and to ask them to communicate

them

them to us as having been "
decided upon by the Government.
A copy of Mr. Holcombe's "
" " " report of 4/5/14.
His second interview is "
inclosed herewith.

The Ministers have not
yet written to us, but they will
do so no doubt at an early "
moment.

This settlement of the
matter in hand leaves the
rules of 1878. to stand in the
district where foreigners are
more particularly concerned,
and will prove satisfactory as
I believe, to the foreign "
community at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Holcombe
December 6th, 1879.
2. Minute of Mr. Holcombe's interview.
December 7th, 1879.
3. Proposed rules for native anchorage
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Minute
December 1879.
4. Minute of second interview.
December 18th, 1879.

Despatch No. 544.
Inclosure 1.

Memorandum — Instructions for Mr. Holcombe in regard to the Harbor Rules.

By request of the Diplomatic Body, Sir Thomas Wade has arranged for you to visit the Tsung li Yamen tomorrow to speak about the Shanghai Harbor Rules.

The wish of the several Ministers is that you ask the Ministers of the Yamen simply whether they have anything to communicate to us in regard to the Rules in question, in advance of a formal correspondence upon the subject, and in such case to let you know what it is.

(Signed) George F. Seward

Peking, December 6th, 1879.

Despatch No. 544.
Enclosure 2.

Shanghai Harbor Rules.

Minute of conversation between the Ministers of the Foreign Office and Mr. Holcombe.

December 7th, 1879.

Present T. E. Shên, Lin, Hsia, and four Secretaries.

Mr. Holcombe opened the business by stating that he had been sent by Mr. Seward, at the request of the Diplomatic Body, to enquire of the Ministers of the Foreign Office whether they had anything to say in reference to the enforcement of the Rules for the conservation of the Harbor at Shanghai, and, if so, to hear whatever they might see fit to communicate.

H. E. Shên responded that the Yamên had just received from the Southern Superintendent of Trade a set of 16 regulations for the control

of

of the Whangpu River above the foreign Concessions, which the Yamen would be glad to have Mr. Holcombe take and submit to the Diplomatic Body. After the foreign Representatives had considered them, the Yamen, while they approved the Rules, would still be glad to discuss any points in them which the Diplomatic Body might raise. He added that it was the intent of the Rules that the Harbor Master should act conjointly with and through the Harbor Deputy in the control of the Upper Whangpu.

(signed) Chester Holcombe.

Peking, December 8th, 1879.

Despatch No. 544.
Enclosure 3.

Sixteen Rules submitted for the conservation of the Whangpu River South and outside of the Foreign Concessions.

1. A Harbor Office shall be established, and a Deputy appointed, who, in concert with the Police and District Magistrates shall have control of the waterway of the Southern Hwangpu, and shall determine the berthing places of all Chinese craft. Commencing at a point on the West Bank of the Creek opposite the Little East Gate of Shanghai, and South of the Shih-liu pu Bridge, and running South a distance of about 4 li to the South Jetty, and line has been determined and posts set, as a limit; and similarly upon the East Bank a limit has been fixed. From the South Jetty to the Arsenal and the Lung Hua Pagoda

Pagoda, a distance of about 8 li, if there are shoals in the river, or if in any of the side channels or tributary streams coming within the jurisdiction of the Harbor Office any obstructions to the fairway, measures shall be taken to remove them.

2. The West bank of the river and the jetties upon it, within the jurisdiction of the Deputy have been examined and measured, and a chart made. Outside of the limits as marked, wooden piers, not filled in, may be built, to a limit of 80 feet in length, But this limit must not be passed, and no stone nor solid jetties may be built outside the lines fixed. If any be built in violation of this rule they will be at once destroyed.

3. Chinese subjects who may desire to construct, upon the banks of the creek, jetties, to bund the bank,

(or

or to fill in the foreshore etc, whether within or without the lines determined upon, and whether such works will or will not interfere with the waterway, must in all cases first prepare a chart of the proposed works and submit it to the Harbor Office for consideration and only after approval by the Deputy can the work be undertaken. Works built in contravention of this rule will be destroyed, and the parties concerned will be punished.

H. If there are shallows without the lines fixed as above which should be deepened, or banks anywhere in the river which ought to be dredged, their locality shall be determined by the Harbor Office, and a proclamation issued authorizing sea-going vessels to take the mud from the given places for ballast, without payment.

5. If, in the opinion of the Harbor Office, there are jetties in existence which interfere with the channel of the river or the movement of vessels and ought to be removed, a notice shall be served upon their owners giving them three days time to commence their removal. If the work is not undertaken within the time named the Deputy shall cause their removal at the expense of their owners.

6. Within the area under the control of the Harbor Office are a great number of Chinese vessels, consisting of rice junks, and junks from Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Shangtung and Tientsin, which being of great draught cannot tie up to the bank, and anchor without any regularity in midstream, and interfere with the movements of official steam launches. An anchorage for such craft will be marked out by the Deputy near the old Custom House

(and

and in a broad part of the creek, and, within this anchorage, these vessels shall anchor in order; those from each locality together, ten vessels forming a tier, and each block being composed of several tiers, space being left between the tiers sufficient to avoid danger from collision, all of which shall be determined by the Deputy, and violations of this rule shall be investigated by the Deputy.

7. Seagoing vessels, or river craft upon entering the jurisdiction of the Harbor Office shall be directed where to anchor by a person sent from the Office, and shall not be allowed to anchor at will. Ship captains who venture to disobey this rule will be summoned for examination. Ferry-boats and cargo-boats have their regular jetties, and an officer who superintends them. They may proceed as heretofore, without

without the interference of the Harbor Office. And small craft which are able to lie along the bank may fasten at such points as they please.

8. A person thoroughly conversant with the river, and the varying depth of the water at the two daily tides, the shiftings of the sandbars, and the currents, shall be directed by the Harbor office to make a survey and chart of the stream which shall be published by the Office for the information of the ship captains. Points where shoals interfere with the passage of vessels shall be marked with bamboos, so as to be seen by all, in order to avoid them.

9. At Yang Chia tu, upon the East bank of the river are several mow of vacant land used for the deposit of mud, stones and rubbish. At

(port

post shall be set there by the Office is a mark, and if vessels have ballast on board, or residents have rubbish it must be transported by boat to this point for deposit. If in violation of this rule, any persons throw earth, stones, or rubbish into the creek, they shall be fined — according to the size of the vessel from Taël 1. up to Taëls 12. If any are obstinate and refuse payment of the fine they shall be dealt with by the District Magistrate, and be punished with the bamboo or cangue, and the fine still be paid to the Harbor Office.

10. The Harbor Office shall be — provided with four police boats, — which shall have charge of the lines marked as above stated, direct vessels where to anchor, watch against the throwing over of ballast by vessels, and the clandestine — building of jetties, etc, If violaters

(of

of these rules are discovered they will be reported to the Harbor Office for examination, but, in order to avoid difficulties, the guardboats will not make arrests, or inflict fines, If they violate this provision they will be severely dealt with.

II. Captain Shen Chien Shan has four gunboats patroling the Whangpu in connection with the transportation of rice and other commodities. But his vessels are few and their duties excessive. If two vessels were withdrawn from him for the Harbor Office, it would interfere with other official work. Captain Shen should however assist the Harbor Deputy in guarding the creek and keeping order. If at any time there is a need of additional gunboats they may be detatched from Captain Shen's command, in order to avoid overlooking any interests.

(12

12. The small steam-launch and the sampans which cruise about the harbor in order to save life, on occasions when the high wind and the rapidity of the tidal current interferes with the passage of craft, or causes them to drag anchor and come into collision or capsize, and which are used also as police boats, shall, inasmuch as the four police boats provided for the Harbor Office, may be insufficient for their duties, also aid the Harbor Deputy in the performance of his duties, and so add to his force.

13. The number of ferry-boats at Shanghai is very great, and the Intendant has a Deputy who has control of them. Their owners, plying all the year upon the Whangpu, are fully acquainted with the stream. And as it is to be feared that the four police boats will not be sufficient for the berthing of vessels

etc,

etc, a suitable ferry-boat shall be elected and detailed to assist, and the Harbor Office shall make a suitable payment to the owners of this boat. Wang Chao Chi, an Expectant District Magistrate, has been for years in charge of the ferry-boats, and is fully informed as to the harbor. he shall be called upon to assist the Harbor deputy, and if additional ferry-boats are needed at any time he, from his more intimate acquaintance shall choose them.

14. Craft within the jurisdiction of the Harbor Office which fail to comply with these regulations, sailors who create disturbance, or vessels which may be suspected of being engaged in robbery shall be dealt with by the Harbor deputy, who shall send an officer from the District Magistrate's Yamen with a gunboat to make arrests

arrests and to take the offenders to the District Magistrate for punishment.

15. Employees of the Harbor Office or the persons on board the police-boats, gunboats, steam launches, etc, shall not be allowed to extort money from the inhabitants. Complaints of the violation of this rule may be made at the Harbor Office, and the offenders will be severely punished.

16. The upper district of the Kwangpu thus put under the control of the Harbor Deputy shall be conterminous with the lower district which has been placed under the control of the Harbor Master (Customs). In matters which concern both districts the Harbor Deputy shall, as occasion requires, consult with the Harbor Master, and shall act conjointly with

with him in order to avoid any obstructions to navigation. Although the Harbor Deputy and the Harbor Master has each his own district, they shall act in concert to secure the interests of the public service.

The foregoing 16 regulations have been decided upon after consideration of the present situation, and the Deputy Chang-Chih-Chun, the Police Magistrate Wu, and the Shanghai District Magistrate Mo, have been directed to establish the Harbor Office, and put the regulations into operation. Other matters, if any, which have not been provided for may be made the subject of further consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

Despatch No. 324.
Enclosure 4.

Shanghai Harbor Rules.
Minute of Conversation at the Foreign Office, December 18th, — between the Ministers Tsung-Wang-Ching, Ching & Mr. Holcombe.

Mr. Holcombe, referring to his previous visit informed the Ministers that he had been requested to say that the Diplomatic Body had examined the 16 Rules for the conservancy of the Upper Whangpu River, that these rules met with their approval, and that in case the Foreign Office would address to each of the Representatives a letter in terms similar to the draft which Mr. Holcombe was requested to submit to them, a response in approval would be received from each.

The Ministers after reading the draft stated that they would consider the matter, and would send a despatch either in the form, or the general sense, of the draft-

draft submitted.

(signed) Chester Holcombe.

Peking, December 4th, 1879.

Ack'd, approving March 15. 1880. Wm. Evarts

Ack + approve

Seddon

No. 345. Four Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 29th, 1879.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Lincoln's contract with the Chinese officials.

Synopsis.

Forwards a translation of the contract, copies of letters which Mr. Seward has addressed to Prince Kung, and Mr. Cheshire, and gives reasons why Mr. Lincoln should be relieved of his office.

No. 345. Four Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 29th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Mr. Cheshire, Vice Consul in charge at Canton, a despatch, number 36, covering copies of his despatches to the Department, numbers 92 and 93, and a Chinese copy of the contract between the Canton Shan how Chü and Mr. Lincoln for the purchase of guns, etc. in England. I enclose

a

1/3745. a copy of his number 36, and a
2/3745. copy of Mr. Holcombe's translation
of the contract in question.

I have esteemed it my
3/3745. duty to inform the Foreign Office
that Mr. Lincoln's action in
entering upon this contract was
in contravention of his instructions
and that, being outside of his
proper duty, we can accept no
responsibility in the matter.

I have esteemed it
right, also, to sustain Mr. Cheshire
4/3745. by confirming the suspension of
the Interpreter, and I have stated
the fact of his removal from
duty to the Foreign Office.

It becomes my duty
now to express to you my opinion
that

that you should not only confirm the removal of the Interpreter, but also that Mr. Lincoln himself should be relieved.

Mr. Lincoln's act in entering upon the contract in question is a clear and deliberate violation of the Consular Regulations and the law, as laid down in Paragraphs 844. 845. and 846. of the Regulations of 1874.

The only possible vindication that he can make will be rested upon the fact that his undertaking was to purchase the guns, etc. in question while absent from his post on leave. But the fact remains that his

his contract was practically entered upon while he was at his post on duty. I think, moreover, that the prohibition would apply, under the circumstances, to business transacted while on leave, for certainly entanglements might follow the business which would entirely destroy his opportunity for usefulness after his return.

Beyond this is to be considered the attitude which we have been obliged to take before the Chinese here at the Capital and at Canton. There can be no question about the merit of the suspension of the Interpreter. Can we deal less severely with Mr.

Lincoln

Lincoln, who is after all practically responsible for the Interpreter's acts.
There can be no question that the business was intended to be kept secret. Can we pass by before the Chinese, acts so done by our officers? I have been obliged to state distinctly to the Government that Mr. Lincoln has acted in violation of our law. Can we expect them to respect our officer thereafter? He may fail in his contract. Can we accept the responsibility which would fall upon us in this regard, if we should send him back to his post?

This may not be a proper place to moralize, but I cannot refrain

refrain from pointing out once again the danger which we always incur when we appoint native interpreters. They are facile tools of Consuls who are not regardful of duty, and they are almost irresponsible agents under those who are regardful of duty, for, under the peculiar conditions of Chinese society, they can pursue many discreditable courses, on the strength of their official employment, under the very eyes of their Chief and without detection. But, in the absence of reasonable appropriations, no alternative exists but to use them as the only persons available for the hire allowed.

I must point out to you again

again the commentary afforded by this case upon the position taken up recently by Mr. Mc Lane in declaring, practically, that interpreters should be creatures of the Consuls. What better facilities could be afforded to a dishonest Consul, than those at hand when the Interpreter of his office is such an one.

The wisdom of my action in selecting Mr. Cheshire to take charge of the office at Canton, during Mr. Lincoln's absence, will be manifest to you from what has occurred there since he has been in charge. I beg to ask that his course may be fully approved, and his name

kept

kept in view for further employment.

I shall have occasion to address to you another despatch transmitting correspondence which has heretofore taken place between Mr. Lincoln and myself in regard to the conduct of the Interpreter Yii & Cheong.

I beg leave to ask your approval of the course which I have taken in this business.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Cheshire to Mr. Seward.
   No. 36. November 26th, 1879.
2. Contract between Mr. Lincoln and the Canton Shan Hou Chü.
3. Mr. Seward to Prince Kung.
   4/3/1879. December 29th, 1879.
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Cheshire.
   No. 70. December 29th, 1879.

Despatch No. 645.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Cheshire to Mr. Seward,
No. 36. November 26th, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you that I have temporarily suspended Yü Chen Chiang, the Interpreter of this Consulate, for having taken the Chinese Official seal of this Consulate, without my knowledge or consent, from this Office on the 21st day of October last, (three days after I had assumed charge) and sealing an agreement or contract at an office in this city called the "Shan Hou Chü" which was on the same day made out at the said office, in Chinese in the name of Mr. Consul Lincoln, as United States Consul, and the Chinese Provincial Authorities ("Shan Hou Chü" and "Chi Chi Chü") for the purchase of guns of English manufacture by Mr. Lincoln in London.

I have reported the matter to the Department of State as per enclosures, which will explain the reasons for the

(action

action I have taken. You will observe in one of Mr. Yü Chen Chiang's letters to me that he admits his guilt, but states that he was acting under Mr. Lincoln's instructions: whether this be true or not, I am not in a position to prove, as Mr. Lincoln never mentioned the subject of the agreement to me.

I may say that Yü Chen Chiang has borne a very bad reputation ever since he has been in this Consulate, and I would not have fulfilled my duty as a Consular Officer, to overlook the grave offence he has committed which has involved this office in a great deal of trouble and placed me in a very awkward position with the Chinese Authorities here.

I had an interview with the Viceroy yesterday and His Excellency stated that, while regretting the very awkward position I was thus placed in, he could not look upon the agreement as any other than an official one between the Chinese Authorities and this Consulate, for the

(reason

reason that it was sealed with the Consular Seal; that the Chinese Officials (of the "Shan Hsee Chü" and "Chi Chi Chü") were not aware of the fact that Mr. Lincoln's signature on the two blank papers which the agreement was written on, was an unofficial one and that they were not in a position to know whether the Interpreter had a right to use the seal or not. His Excellency promised to send me a despatch giving full particulars of the case, which I will forward a copy of, later on, to the Legation.

Thinking that the Legation would like to have a copy of the contract without delay, I enclose one herewith, I have not had time to make a translation of it, as you will please excuse me in only sending the Chinese draft. I intend to send a copy of it, with translation, together with all the papers I can get concerning the agreement, to the Department by next American mail leaving the 24th proximo.

I have etc. etc.

(signed) F. D. Cheshire

Despatch No. 545.
Enclosure 2.

Contract between the Chi Chi Office, the Shan Tow Office and the United States Consul, Lincoln.

I. The Provincial Authorities of Kwang tung desiring to add to their supply certain steel guns, authorizes the Consul to purchase Armstrong guns in England, such as have been tested and approved by a certificate from the British Government and to ship the same to Canton, the size, weight and caliber of the guns, their projectiles, carriages, and their cost to be in accordance with the catalogue of the manufacturers and as hereafter specified.

1. 8 inch rifled steel gun, new pattern, muzzle loading, weight 11 tons, 19 feet in length.
£1600.

1. 8 inch rifled steel gun, new pattern

pattern, breech loading, weight
11 tons, length 19 feet. £1760.

2 gun carriages with apparatus
for firing complete.
each £250.17.11.

1 gun carriage, wrought iron, with
movable frame £735.

100 shot, for each gun weight of each 180 pounds,
of sorts as indicated in the
catalogue, grape, steel, shell,
and solid shot.
Price per hundred £300.16.8

100 charges of powder, shell priming,
and copper fuses for each
gun. Price per hundred
£357.9.8.
Total cost £5913.8.6

2 muzzle loading rifled 6 inch steel
guns, new pattern, weight 4 tons,
length 12½ feet.
£615. each.

2 breech loading rifled 6 inch steel guns, new pattern, weight 4 tons, length 12½ feet.
£675. each.

1 wrought iron gun carriage with movable frame £450.

4 sets of loading and firing apparatus
£137.2.1 each.

400 rounds of shot - each shot 70 lbs in weight, according to catalogue
£180.17.10 per hundred.

400 rounds of powder, priming, caps and fuses
£137.4. per hundred.

Total cost £4850.19.

2 nine inch rifled steel guns, old pattern, 12 tons weight, 12 feet in length
£1745. each

4 seven inch rifled steel guns old pattern, 7 tons weight, 11 feet in length. £926. each

Total

Total cost £7194.

Grand total £17958 " 7 " 6. @ clean Mexican $5.52. equal to $99130.16

The Mexican to be reckoned at Haikwan tael 0.717, equals Taels 71076,32472 to which is to be added Taels 355.38162. One third of the amount or Taels 23692,10825 is to be paid in advance, together with one third of the amount above stated to be added Taels 118.46054

II. Upon the execution of this contract one third of the total amount named, reckoning the pound Sterling at $5.52, will be paid by the Shan Hon Office to Mr. Consul Lincoln. Upon his completing the arrangements for the purchase of the Armstrong guns according to the specifications he will pay over to the manufacturers the amount (one third) in hand.

Written

within three months from the date of the execution of this contract, the Shanghai Office, being first notified by telegram, will deposit another third of the purchase money in a Hongkong Bank to be remitted to Hon. Consul Lincoln by telegraph who, if he finds upon examination that the contract is being satisfactorily filled, will pay it over to the manufacturers. If the latter decline to fill the contract, Hon Consul Lincoln will return the money. If they accept the contract, he will take their receipt for the money and forward that. Upon its receipt and the completion and inspection of the articles purchased, their shipment, the expenses of which shall not exceed in any event the amount specified below; their insurance by Hon. Consul Lincoln, the bills of lading and insurance policies having been transmitted to Hon. Interpreter Chin to be handed to

the

Shan Hou Chü, the latter office will pay the proper amounts for shipping, insurance and expenses, as shown by the documents forwarded.

Upon the arrival of the guns etc. at Hongkong the third instalment of the purchase money will be paid, in order to their being forwarded to Canton. The freight from England to Hong Kong shall be secured upon the lowest possible rates, and shall be paid by the Shan Hou Chü upon the arrival of the guns at Hongkong.

III. In the purchase of guns etc. under this second contract the prices given in the letter received are understood to be the actual prices with nothing added to the cost of the guns the packing or shipping expenses, for commissions. Hence an allowance is made to Hon. Consul Lincoln for traveling

expenses

expenses, for the cost of getting out the plans and diagrams, and for telegraphing, a receipt for which, in English has been given by him and placed on file.

IV. If the weight, length, and caliber of the guns, gun carriages, shot, etc do not according to the description, or the patterns differ from the diagrams sent, and are not such as have been tested and approved by the British Government, the advances will be repaid by Mr. Consul Lincoln, principal with interest added in proportion to the time during which the money has been in his hands. If any of the apparatus is wanting, it will either be recovered from the manufacturers by Mr. Consul Lincoln, or a proper proportion of the purchase money withheld.

If

It is agreed that the English text of this contract shall be the authority, and that the weights and measures shall be according to the English standard.

V. The guns &c shall reach Hongkong within a term of eight months from the day of the execution of this contract, and will be brought thence to Canton by a Chinese vessel. The expenses of transhipment at Hongkong of every sort shall be borne by the Agents of the steamer which brings them from England, and no claim shall be made on Chinese officials upon this account. If the guns have not arrived at the expiration of ten months the money shall be refunded with interest. If the guns met with damage en route

the

the Insurance Companies shall be made to pay their value by Mr. Consul Lincoln, and a new purchase made.

VI. Upon the expiration of three months from the date of this contract, a telegram shall be sent (to the Shan Hou Chü) and fifteen days after the receipt of the telegram a deputy from the Shan Hou Chü will pay the second instalment of the purchase money, without delay to Mr. Interpreter Chü to be remitted by telegraph by a Hongkong Bank, in order that there may be no ground for complaint by the manufacturers.

VII. The guns purchased shall be such as have been tested and approved by the British Government, and shall be accompanied by a certificate to that effect. They shall be polished complete. The gun carriages shall be

be new, and without patches or other defects. If they are old, broken, useless, or have flaws, they may be returned by the Chinese and the money, principal and interest, recovered.

(Note. The above section is covered by the official seals of the Provincial Treasurer, and of the United States Consulate.)

VIII. The total expenses of shipping, packing, etc. etc. as stated in the letter received amount to about 3% and are not included in the prices of the guns, which is the net price, and those expenses will also be reckoned at the rate of $5.52 per pound Sterling.

IX. The prices named are those of the manufacturers list. If there is any deception, or official or scholar attempt a squeez, they will be fined double the amount

amount.

X. Each charge of the 8 inch guns contains, according to the catalogue of the English manufacturers, 90 pounds of powder, the other sizes varying in proportion. No statement is made of the amount of powder contained in the shell, but it is to be according to the English rule in such cases, and will not vary.

XI. Nothing need be said of points not mentioned in this contract which is executed in duplicate each party to it retaining one copy.

Note. An expression is used in two of the articles of this contract, in the Chinese text, which seems intimate that this is the

the second contract of the kind made with Mr. Consul Lincoln, although his name is not directly mentioned.

The contract bears no date.

C.H.

Despatch No. 345,
Enclosure 3.

43/1879.

Mr. Seward to Prince Kung.

December 29th, 1879.

Y. I. H.

Some days since I mentioned to the Ministers of the Yamen that the "Shan Hoa Chie" at Canton and our Consul at that port, Mr. Lincoln, were reported to have made a contract together under which the latter had undertaken to purchase certain guns etc, in England.

I have now received a copy of the contract, a transcript of which I transmit to Y. I. H. herewith.

I have to remark in the business that the Government of the United States acting in the line of the wishes often expressed by Y. I. H. has appointed paid Consuls at Shanghai, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Hankow, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, & Canton, and has prohibited these Officers from engaging in trade. In disregarding this prohibition the Consul at Canton, will certainly incur

incur the displeasure of the Government.

I have to remark again that although the Consul's official title is used in the contract, the Government of the United States will accept no responsibility in the matter. It is a clearly understood rule that Governments are not responsible for any acts of their agents which are unauthorized and outside the line of their duty. I beg leave therefore to ask Y. E. H. to inform the Viceroy at Canton that the Shan Kow Chü has engaged only the personal and unofficial responsibility of the Consul.

As it appears that the Interpreter of the Consulate who is a Chinese named Yee C. Cheung, acted as an intermediary in the business affixed the Consular seal to the contract after the Consul's departure surreptitiously and without the knowledge of the Vice Consul, and has been and is an agent to receive moneys under the contract, he has been peremptorily dismissed, I beg leave

(to

to ask Y. I. H. to inform the Viceroy of this fact also.

Y. I. H. will understand that while it is the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that its officers in this Empire shall be helpful to your own authorities in all legitimate ways it cannot but regard with disfavor any acts of theirs which can by any chance involve them in contentions, or detract from their usefulness and dignity as international agents.

I have etc. etc.

(signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 345.
Enclosure 4.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Cheshire,
No. 70. December 29th, 1879.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 36.

Your course in suspending the Interpreter is open to objection on technical grounds as the authority to suspend a subordinate Consular Officer has not so far as I know been vested in the Consul or Vice Consul in charge. It is true however that it is not expedient to continue the services of the Interpreter and I therefore confirm your action, as the Consul General informs me (unofficially) he has already done.

I have transmitted a copy of the contract between Mr. Lincoln and the "Shan Hou Chü" to the Tsung li Yamen informing the Ministers that Mr. Lincoln acted outside the line of his duty in entering upon it and that the Government of the United States can accept no responsibility in the matter.

As

As the Viceroy and the "Shan Hou-Chu" appear to regard the contract as official please inform them in writing if you have not already done so that we cannot for the reason given accept any responsibility in the matter.

I have informed the Tsung-li-Yamen also that the connection of Yu C. Cheung with the Consulate has ceased. If you have not already done so it will be appropriate for you to give the same information to the Viceroy and other local officials.

Your prompt and efficient action in this business merits and will receive the hearty approval of the State Department.

I am etc etc.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Asst. Appointment Inspection and Survey Admission of Japanese March 20. Mr Caldwell

Made

No. 576. Fourteen Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.



Peking, December 30th, 1879.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Charges against the Interpreter at Canton.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards, with certain comments copies of a voluminous correspondence had with Mr. Lincoln in 1876. and 1877. in relation to charges preferred against the Interpreter.

No. 346. Fourteen Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 30th, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Recurring to my despatches in regard to the contract between Mr. Lincoln and certain Chinese authorities at Canton for the purchase of guns, etc. in England, and to the suspension of the Interpreter at Canton by Mr. Vice Consul Cheshire, I have now the honor to hand to you copies of a series of letters which passed between Mr. Lincoln and myself in

in 1876. and 1877., in regard to the Interpreter.

I should remark, in regard to these letters, that it was my intention to transmit them to the Department in the usual course of my correspondence, but that, in the press of other matters upon my attention, and in view of my failure to obtain evidence upon which I could base conclusions favorable to the Interpreter, or the reverse, they were lost sight of.

The correspondence began, as you will notice upon reference
1/5246. to it, with a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Lincoln, number 122. on the 24th of March, 1876.

covering

covering a letter to me from 2/3246.
Messrs. Kerr, Graves, Nevius, and
others, in which were set forth
their unfavorable opinion of the
Interpreter (Qü A. Cheong), and
certain special reports against
him current in the place.

The gentlemen who then
wrote to me, comprised, with one
exception only, if I am not
mistaken, the whole number of
American male missionaries &
resident at Canton. I was &
personally acquainted with all
of them, and regarded them as
eminently candid and reasonable
men who would not have moved
in the matter if they were not
impressed with a belief that the

Interpreter's

Interpreter's connection with the Consulate had been productive of harm, and would do harm in the future.

I had not heard any thing against the Interpreter, before I received their letter, and I regretted not a little the impression which it made upon my mind against him. I had caused the dismissal from office of an earlier Interpreter at Canton, who, under Mr. Jewell, had been guilty of various malpractices, and I had myself suggested the nomination of Yü C. Cheong, acting in this respect upon the commendation of him which I had received from Mr. Yungwing, then at Canton on

on a visit, and well acquainted with the place, now Assistant Envoy of China at Washington.

In transmitting to me the letter of the missionaries, Mr. Lincoln made no comment officially, but he sent to me an unofficial letter dated March 23th/4, a copy of which I enclose. 3/5th/4.

In this private letter Mr. Lincoln traversed the letter of the missionaries, and closed with some words of commendation of the Interpreter.

I was not disposed to treat the matter so lightly as Mr. Lincoln did, and, although at the moment very ill indeed, I responded, under date of the 27th/4 March

March, requesting him to make a
"searching inquiry" into the matter."
4/3746. In so writing I pointed out that
the writers of the letter were "
persons familiar with" the "
"Chinese language and people"
that "their representation ought
"not to be put aside lightly." I
marked out, also, the direction
which the inquiry should take,
and closed by requesting him "to
"transmit to Messrs. Kerr, Graves,
"and the others a copy of my "
"letter."

5/3746. On the 5th of April Mr.
Lincoln responded to my despatch,
(his No. 133.) answering some general
questions as to the appointment of
the Interpreter which I had put

to

to him, and saying that any "
"suggestions as to the investigation
"of the charges were being carried
"out."

Two months later, not having
received any further advices
from him, I addressed to him
my despatch number 10, dated 6/546.
June 13th, asking him, briefly,
to report at his earliest convenience.

To this despatch Mr. "
Lincoln responded under date of
July 8th (No. 175.). It was a matter 7/546
of some surprise to me to learn
from this answer that Mr. Lincoln
had not supposed that I "
"expected or desired a report of his
"investigation", and that he had not
followed my instruction to hand

a

a copy of my earlier despatch to the missionaries who had written to me, and who were entitled to a response from me. I felt also that Mr. Lincoln had not made the "searching inquiry" which I had directed him to make.

I accordingly addressed to him from Lehfoo, under date of August 23th, my despatch number 12. You will remark, upon referring to it, that I was sufficiently explicit in the indication of my opinion that the investigation had not been all that could be desired. I began, in fact, as follows:—

8/5/16.

"The letters addressed to "you by the missionaries have not

put

"put you in possession of proof
" that the Interpreter has been
" guilty of wrong conduct, matters
" are stated by them, however, which,
" if they had been pursued by you,
" might have thrown light on his
" character. It is entirely desirable
" that you should look into this
" in a thorough way". This
preface was followed by special
instructions on seven points
or matters raised by the
missionaries, and my dispatch
closed with the following words:—
" As a new officer at Canton, you
" are probably not perfectly aware
" of the chicanery and under handed
" work which goes on among the
" Chinese at your port. As the
missionaries

"generally have united in the
"representation made to me, as I
"know them personally, and have
"great respect for their intelligence
"and fairness, as they have
"excellent means of information,
"and are profoundly distrustful
"of the Interpreter, I am not
"disposed to dismiss their complaint
"in a light way."

Mr. Lincoln's response
9/5/46. to the instruction was dated the
21st September (No. 228.). It is not
too much to say that it was
not satisfactory to me. There was
hardly one of the matters which
had been alleged against the
Interpreter thoroughly examined
into. There was evidence also that

Mr.

Mr. Lincoln was not entirely
accurate in his statements. He
had stated, for instance, in
his unofficial letter of the 23th of
March that the entrance to the
Interpreter's office was at the
front of the Consular premises.
In his letter of the 21st of
September he says "the sign (of
"the Interpreter) hangs on the
"south side of the Consular
"building, near the front entrance;
"the entrance to the Interpreter's
"office is at the North East corner
"of the building". The gravest
allegation against the Interpreter,
that of Mr Brooman in regard
to assistance rendered by the
Interpreter to a forger, which was

sustained

sustained by a long statement bearing every indication of candor, on the part of the writer, although not sustained by proofs, was dismissed by Mr. Lincoln with the bare remark:- "Your personal "acquaintance with the party "making the statement renders "comment unnecessary." The person so referred to, Mr. Brooman, I had a passing acquaintance with, only, as with nearly all our people in China, not resident near me, and I understood that he was a man of eccentric judgment, but not at all one who would fabricate a story. I had reason to believe that Mr. Happer had not separated himself from the other

other missionaries because "he felt
"very friendly to the Interpreter," as
Mr. Lincoln stated, but because he
had reason to fear that the
Interpreter would give him trouble.

But while I was far from
satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's
management of the business, I
could not see that there was
any thing more which I could
do at the moment. For, whether
because of a lack of acquaintance
with the chicanery practiced by
the Chinese often, and by the
Cantonese more than by any other
Chinese, or because overborne
and misled by the Interpreter,
or because of a mental habit which
may be styled a lack of insight

and

and thoroughness, or because of a disposition to sustain the Interpreter at all hazards, it was evident that Mr. Lincoln was not likely to get at the bottom of the business.

The simplest way to deal with the case, if I had had the authority, would have been to remove the Interpreter to another port, thus taking him away from associations and opportunities which I could not but believe were especially unfortunate, and putting him under the eye of another Consul, and one who might be better able to check any wrong tendencies upon his part. But I had no such authority.

I

I might, indeed, have urged the Department to dismiss him, but you will consider, as I believe, upon examining the evidence, that I had not ground to proceed so far.

Much against my will, therefore, I was obliged to drop the business for the moment.

My next concern about matters at Canton arose as follows. In January 1876., after assuming charge of the Legation, I requested the several Consuls in this & Empire to send to me at the end of each quarter copies of their registers of letters sent out and & received by them. My object in issuing this request, or instruction, was to enable me to keep informed

of

of the work of each office in ~~&~~ order to check irregularities, and to obtain a knowledge of matters ~~&~~ which might be useful to me at the capital. I had addressed Mr. ~~&~~ Lincoln in common with the ~~&~~ others, but he had not responded to the instruction up to the 10th ~~&~~ of October, more than ten months after it was issued. I ~~&~~ accordingly addressed to him on
10/5/6. that day my letter, number 13., asking him to make the desired return at once.

Mr. Lincoln responded to
11/5/6. this letter, under date of the 11th ~~&~~ of November, sending me copies of his registers of correspondence for the first, second, and third quarters of

the

the year.

Upon examining these registers I learned, what I had otherwise heard, that Rev. Lincoln had been in correspondence with Mr. Happer, the Viceroy, and the local Chinese Magistrate in regard to correspondence said to have been held by Mr. Happer with certain Chinese officials, in which Mr. Happer was said to have assumed the title of Interpreter.

I learned also from the register that Mr. Happer's teacher (native writer) had been the subject of correspondence.

I felt very confident that this correspondence had some

relation

relation to the charges against the Interpreter, and I accordingly wrote to Mr. Lincoln, under date
12/5416. of December 4th, 1876, number 15, asking him to send me copies of the letters in question, and a full report upon the matters involved.
13/5416. Mr. Lincoln's response to this request was dated the 26th of January, 1877. (No. 267.), and covered a series of letters, from which and from the body of the despatch it appeared that certain letters had been sent to certain local officials by Mr. Happer as stated above.

It is due to Mr. Happer to say that he admitted sending some two or three communications to the officials in question, but not so far

far as he had known, at the time, in the form of official letters written as Interpreter. It is due to him to say, further, that he had held the office of Interpreter for many years, that he knew the officials in question personally, that it was not a singular thing for him to address himself to them personally, and that it could not be regarded as extraordinary that his writer should have used the characters descriptive of him when the Hon. was still holding the office in question. Mr. Hoffer's profession, that of a missionary, his venerable years and high character preclude at once and entirely, with any one who knows

him

him, any idea that he intended to assume a position to which he was not entitled.

Upon examination of Mrs. Lincoln's despatch, I thought it
14/5/46. necessary to point out to him that the evidence did not sustain the charge that the letter which formed enclosure one with his despatch, and which was the only one presented by Mrs. Lincoln purporting to have been written by Mr. Happer had been, in fact, written either by him or by his teacher, and to request him to go into the case further.

To this despatch I have received no response.

I am sending to you now the

the whole of the correspondence which I have mentioned, I can say with justice, as I believe, that I exhausted effort to ascertain whether the Interpreter was a suitable man to retain in our employ, and that, while strong presumptions against him were raised in my mind by the charges of the missionaries and the facts developed, I elicited nothing of a definite character against him.

It is nevertheless true, as I have remarked in an earlier despatch, that the lapse of time had not effaced my unfavorable impressions, and that, when I moved to send Rev.

Cheshire

Cheshire to act as Vice Consul during Mr. Lincoln's absence, I had the case of the Interpreter clearly in mind. Mr. Cheshire's knowledge of Chinese and of the people of Canton, where he had been resident, would enable him, as I thought, to keep a better look out over the Interpreter than a person not so qualified could possibly do. And I accordingly wrote to him at once, after I heard that he had taken charge, unofficially, as I had no new facts, mentioning my unfavorable impressions of the man, and requesting him to look after him. This note, of which I have not retained a copy, was

received

received by Mr. Cheshire just before he took the steps to ascertain the truth of the reports about the contract made by Mr. Lincoln and the Shan Hou Chii.

The correspondence does not, to day, convict the Interpreter of wrong practices, any more than it did two years ago. But in view of the disclosure of business relations between Mr. Lincoln and the Interpreter on the one side, and the native officials on the other, relations carried on in contravention of law and with an evident effort at concealment, it certainly becomes more probable than before that Mr. Lincoln had

&c

no disposition to screen matters at home upon the Interpreter.

In dealing with Mr. Lincoln's case, I have been content to declare my opinion that he should be relieved from office, basing it upon the violation of law of which he has been guilty in entering upon the contract with the Shan how Chü. I have no desire to say any thing different now. The case against him is too strong to need further support. It is nevertheless true that our officer does not appear in good light in these matters alleged against the Interpreter, and that whether or no we should

distrust

distrust the honesty of his course in reference to them, we have, at any rate, good reason to distrust his efficiency as an officer.

I have, in conclusion, to express again my regret that, in the press of business, I neglected to report all these matters to you, as is my rule, at the moment when they occurred.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
   No. 122. March 24th, 1876
2. Canton Missionaries to Mr. Seward
3. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
   Unofficial March 25th, 1876
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln
   No. 7. March 27th, 1876.
5. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
   No. 133. April 3th, 1876
6. Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln
   No. 10. June 13th, 1876
7. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
   No. 175. July 8th, 1876.
8. Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln
   No. 12. August 15th, 1876.
9. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
   No. 228. September 21st, 1876.
10. Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln
    &c.

No. 13. October 10th, 1876

11. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
No. 246. November 11th, 1876

12. Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln
No. 15. December 4th, 1876.

*13. Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward
No. 267. January 26th, 1877.

14. Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln
No. 19. February 28th, 1877.

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* Note. Enclosure number 13. will be forwarded in two or three days. It has been found impossible to complete the copy for this mail

C.H.

Despatch No. 546.
Inclosure 1.

U.S. Consulate at
No. 122. Canton 24th March 1876.

Hon. Geo. F. Seward,
E. E. and M. P. for the United States,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from several of our missionaries, preferring charges against Yu Lo Cheong the Interpreter of this Consulate.

I am Sir,
your obdt servant,
C. P. Lincoln Consul.

Inclosure to above. Despatch No. 546.
Inclosure 2.

To H. E. G. F. Seward.
United States Minister.

Sir,

The undersigned, American citizens, beg leave to call your attention to certain facts and rumors concerning the official Interpreter of the American Consulate.
1st The Interpreter having a commission from the Secretary of State, ranks with the

the Chi Fu. This rank gives him a power and influence among the Chinese which enables him, in many ways, to hinder, or even defeat the prosecution of cases in which the interests of American citizens are involved, and such rank with its power and influence should not, in our opinion, be conferred by our Government on any native employed in a Consulate.

2d. It is rumored that the interpreter, after the suppression of gambling by the Viceroy attempted to open a gaming table on the premises of the Consulate, using his official position to carry on a vicious practice, forbidden by the native authorities.

3d. It is rumored that the Interpreter has used his official position to open brothels in the western suburbs, after they had been closed by the authorities.

4th. It is rumored that the Interpreter gave aid and encouragement to brothel boats to return to Kuk-fan, much to the annoyance of families residing there. Circumstantial evidence convincing us that this is a fact, is in our possession.

The course of conduct indicated above is

is so entirely in a line with what is known to be universal in Chinese Yamens; that we would naturally expect a Chinaman, suddenly elevated to high position under a foreign Government, to use that position as the Interpreter is said to have done. While, as Your Excellency is well aware, it is almost impossible to get at evidence to establish charges like the above; those of us who have for many years been familiar with the corruption of Chinese officials, and who know the character of the Interpreter, cannot do otherwise than believe them to be true.

As to the Chinese among whom the rumors prevail, it would be most astonishing to them if a man, possessing such opportunities as the Interpreter, would not use them to his own advantage.

It is evident therefore to us that the connection of the Interpreter with the American Consulate has brought the U.S. Government into bad repute, and placed our Consulate on a level with native Yamens in the estimation of the people.

The—

The above statements are respectfully submitted for your consideration, and for such action as you may deem proper.

(Signed) J. J. Kerr,
" R. H. Graves,
" B. C. Henry.
" C. F. Preston,
" D. Vrooman,
" J. C. Nevin.
" Flemming Barrow.

Despatch No. 546.
Inclosure 3.

Private Copy.

Canton 25th March 1876.

My Dear Mr. Seward,

In relation to the charges made by some of our missionaries against the Interpreter. I desire to say that I do not believe any one of them can be sustained. In my opinion there is very little if any reason and no substantial ground on which to base them. As regards the 1st charge, it is simply ridiculous. In conversing last evening with Dr. Happer on the subject, he said ~~that~~ he had heard the rumor upon which that charge was based, and it was, that, an arrangement had been made by which those desiring to gamble could enter through the rear entrance of the Consular premises to the Interpreters office. That they were to have the use of the room from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. each day. That on the last Sunday in February, a number were thus engaged, but becoming too noisy, the Interpreter fearing you (I) would hear them, dispersed them, declining to permit the use

use of the room for such purposes longer.

When I informed Mr. Happer that there was no entrance, except by the front way, to the Interpreters office; the hours mentioned being office hours and I being liable to visit his office at any moment. Such a charge was absurd in the extreme. He calls my attention to the fact that his name does not appear to the charges. The other charges I believe to be fully as groundless. I took occasion some time since to enquire into the charge of rendering aid to the "brothel boats", and am fully persuaded that there is no reason for such a complaint. Some time since Dr Kerr made such complaint, and asked the Interpreter if he would accompany him to the boats and order them away; I advised him that he had no authority to do so, but that he could tell them that if they were relying on him for protection, that he had not and would not render them the slightest assistance. — I now have a letter from Dr Kerr saying that the Interpreter did all he asked him to do and all

all that he could do under the circumstances, and that he should say no more against him without further evidence. Prior to this he had made the same assertion as to being in possession of circumstantial evidence, that he makes in the communication forwarded to you.

Since my connection with the Consulate, Dr. K— and Mr Vrooman have seemed to take special pains to speak derogatorily of the Interpreter and without doubt exert an influence over some of the other missionaries.

On asking Dr. Happer to day, where was the American whose services could be secured as Interpreter, he informed me that there is now in HongKong, a young man, a relative of his first wife, who he thought would be pleased to secure the position, and that if not, Mr Vrooman would make a good one and no doubt would be glad to accept it. I am led to beleive that with some at least, the good name of the Consulate is not the only reason of their desire for a change. As to the Consulate being brought down,

in

in the estimation of the people to the level of the native Yamens. I will say that I am in ignorance as to the exact elevation of the native Yamens, but flatter myself that the good name of the Consulate stands to day as well, and perhaps better in the estimation of both natives and foreigners as it has in years past. The only charge I had been made aware of is the one in relation to the "Brothel Boats". Never having heard of the others until last evening when the communication was handed by one of a number of missionaries who were taking dinner at my house with request that I forward to you. I regard their appealing direct to you, without having first brought the charges to my notice requesting my action thereon as very discourteous. I will only add that I have no interest in the Interpreter other than that he should not be caused to suffer without reason, and to say that he has since my assumption of the duties of the

Consulate

Consulate discharged the labor devolving on him as Interpreter faithfully and well and to my entire satisfaction. –

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly
(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 4.

No 7.

Hongkong 27th March. 1876

C. P. Lincoln Esqr
U. S. Consul
Canton.

Sir.

I have received your letter Number 122 with which you have transmitted to me the communication of Messrs Kerr Groves and others in regard to Yu. C. Cheong the Interpreter in your office

I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether the Interpreter holds a commission in the usual form and whether you records shew that any correspondence in regard to his appointment took place between the Legation at Peking and the Imperial Government.

The intimations against the Interpreter presented in the communication mentioned are based professedly on rumors, on an alleged knowledge of the character of the Interpreter and of the corruption providing in native public offices. Rumors

and

and the alleged general tone of Chinese Yamens may not appear to justify the presentation of charges. But the signers of the paper are men who know the Chinese language and people more or less intimately and their representations ought not to be lightly put aside

Beyond this they assert a knowledge of the character of the Interpreter which we may infer to be unfavorable.

I think it right therefore to ask you to make a searching enquiry into the matter.

In doing this it will be well for you to ask the signers of the letter severally to state in writing 1st what they know of the character of Yu Ch Chuong and of his antecedents. 2nd Whether they have personal knowledge of any misconduct of his. 3rd Ask the rumors when and how they reached them, and from what sources, and whether they had special reasons for giving credence to them aside from the general reasons stated in their letters. As the enquiry

will

will not be judicial but a kind of inquest a full statement of these hearsay statements is desirable.

I shall be obliged if you will transmit to Messrs Kerr, Graves and the others a copy of this letter.

I have the honor, to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 5.

Copy.

No. 133. U.S. Consulate at
Canton 5th April 1876.

Hon. Geo. F. Seward,
E. E. and M. P. for the United States at
Peking.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 7 in relation to the charges against Yu C. Cheong, the Interpreter at this Consulate. I have the honor to say, that, he holds a commission from the President, said commission being in the usual form.

The records of this Consulate do not show that any correspondence was held on the subject of such appointment between the Legation at Peking and the Imperial Government.

I find from the records that the appointment was recommended by Consul Tindall and endorsed by Your Excellency as Consul General.

The notice of appointment and commission were transmitted to this office through the Legation.

Your suggestions as to the investigation of

P.T.O.

investigation of said charges are being carried out.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) C.P. Lincoln,

Consul.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 6.

Copy.

No. 10 United States Legation,
Peking, June 13. 1876.

Charles P. Lincoln, Esqr.
U. S. Consul.
Canton.

Sir,

I beg leave to recall your attention to my dispatch No. 7, and to ask for your report upon the Interpreters case at your earliest convenience.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Dispatch No. 546.
Enclosure 7.

Copy.

No. 175. U. S. Consulate at
Canton July 8th 1876.

Hon. Geo. F. Seward,
E. E. and M. P. for the United States,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch No. 10th of the 13th ultimo recalling my attention to your dispatch No. 7 of the 27th of March last in relation to charges preferred against the Interpreter of this Consulate.

In reply I have the honor to state that in my dispatch No. 133 of April 5th I responded to the inquiries made in said dispatch No. 7.

I will also state that a report of the investigation of the matter referred to, would have been made long since had I supposed you expected or even desired it.

In conversing with Mr. Talbot on the subject, he expressed it as his opinion that you did not expect or desire it to be referred again to you.

I

I am now convinced that my suppositions were erroneous.

I therefore have the honor to say that upon the reception of your dispatch No. 7. I communicated with each of the parties, preferring said charges, propounding the interrogatories, suggested by you.

Please find herewith copy of my letter to Mr. Nevin (same written to each) also copies of their replies.

I also send copy of my letter to Dr. Happer to which he replied making a statement against the Interpreter, which statement he subsequently withdrew— copy of letter asking such withdrawal herewith, also copy of letter from Mr. Talbot, ~~but~~ bearing ~~upon~~ a point or ~~an~~ assertion made by Mr. Vrooman.

You will observe that Mr. Vrooman is the only one who professes to have personal knowledge of any misconduct of his.

Mr. Preston said to me some time since that he had no knowledge of any thing wrong in the conduct or character of the Interpreter.

That

That he joined the others in signing the paper or charges against him more on the general ground that no Chinaman should hold a commission as an United States official.

I do not desire to trouble you with any argument of mine, or a sifting, or ~~or~~ explanation, of the evidence adduced, therefore will only call your attention to the statements of one or two that you may better understand the reasons for making them. You will observe that Mr. Nevin says that the Interpreters manner of life prompted him to join in making the charges; and adds "what I say of his manner of life" refers to his official placard at the door of the Consulate, to his private pair of steps into the canal, and to his boats." The placard referred to is a lacquered board about 11 x 16 inches upon which are in Chinese and English, the words — "United States Interpreters office", this sign was purchased and paid for by the Government, while Mr Borjell was in charge of the Consulate

and

has been in use since

The "private steps" were put up at my request and expense, for the convenience of myself and family, and are the only ones into the canal in front of the Consulate. As to the "boats" the Interpreter owns an interest to the amount of One hundred dollars ($100.) in a small steam launch, and employs a coolie who owns a sampan, to ~~carry~~ convey him to and from Honam, where he resides with his uncle Dr. Wong.

Dr. Kerr you will see, says, that the Interpreter confessed in my presence that he was a frequenter of the "brothel boats". Such confession was in these words and under the following circumstances. I requested Dr. K— to call at the Consulate, that I might converse with him on this subject.

While here I inquired whether he would like to see the Interpreter.

That

That the Interpreter had expressed a desire to talk with him, that he might ascertain who the parties were that had advised him that he the Interpreter was in any wise connected or interested in the "Flower boats". During the conversation between Dr. Kerr and the Interpreter, Dr K. asked, do you not frequent the "Flower" or "Brothel boats"? to which the Interpreter replied — "I have visited them. I visited them with "the American Military officers recently here, "at their request, also with two gentlemen from "St Louis; and other American sightseers."

Dr. K. also charges the Interpreter with having aided the "brothel boats" to return.

The boats referred to are and have been for months near the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Kerr.

Previous to the issuance of a proclamation by the Namhoi Magistrate, at the request of Mr. Talbot, while in charge of the Consulate, these boats were directly in front of the residences of Revds Preston, Henry, and Kerr and had been for years.

Pursuant to the provisions of said proclamation

proclamation, said boats moved from this location and have not been in front of said premises since, and of course did not need the assistance of the Interpreter or others to allow them to remain within the limits prescribed in the Namhoi's proclamation.

Since the Departure of Dr. K.- for the United States, there has been no trouble about the Interpreter nor the "brothel boats". Everything being on a quiet, pleasant and satisfactory basis.

The Interpreter attends to his duties as well as I could desire.

Regretting to have troubled you with so lengthy a communication,—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.
U.S. Consul.

Copy—

of correspondence held between the U.S Consul at Canton Dr J. G. Kerr et als in relation to charges preferred against Yu C. Cheong U.S. Interpreter.

1876.

(Copy.)

No. 125. U. S. Consulate

Canton 30th. March 1876.

Rev. J. C. Nevin,

Canton,

Sir,

Pursuant to the request of His Excellency Geo. F. Seward, I am about to investigate the charges preferred by yourself and others against Yu Ts. Cheong, Interpreter of this Consulate. I therefore wish you to state in writing,— First. What you know of the character of Yu Ts Cheong and of his antecedents, Second Whether you have personal knowledge of any misconduct of his. Third, when and how the rumors mentioned in your letter reached you and from what sources. Fourth, whether you had special reasons for giving credence to said rumors, aside from the general reasons stated in your letter.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) C. P. Lincoln.

Consul.

Replies—

To C. P. Lincoln,

U. S. Consul-Canton.

My Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your favor of to day, making certain inquiries with reference to the present Chinese Interpreter in the U.S. Consulate.

I have to say that I have no personal acquaintance and have had no dealings of any kind with the individual referred to, I know nothing about him except what is commonly reported of him and what I see of his manner of living since his attachment to the Consulate. I willingly joined with others in making representations with regard to these rumors to Mr. Seward - because I had no doubt in my own mind as to their general truthfulness. When he was appointed to the position I expected that affairs would take this turn, as certainly as a stone that is thrown up must come down, and hence, as these reports from time to time came to my ears, I thought nothing strange of it, and did not charge my mind with either persons or places or occasions and can make no definite statement here on those points.

What I say of his manner of life refers to his official placard at the door of the Consulate, to his private pair of steps in the Canal and to

to his boats; all of which in connection with a Chinaman have a meaning to Chinese, which they do not have to foreigners and which, my life among this people leads me to understand.

I beleive in the above I have complied with the spirit of your dispatch. I trust you will be able to put matters on a fair footing, and yet, with the appliances and resources at your command, I doubt if you will be able to obtain any evidence that you can accept, if you go on the plan of making a formal charge and trying the case.

With consideration beleive me, Dear Sir— Yours very truly

(Sgd) J. C. Nevin.

March 30th 1876.

Canton, March 31st 1876.

C. P. Lincoln,

U. S. Consul.

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th and in reply to

to the several questions proposed I have to state.

1st As to the character of Yuk Cheang, the Official Interpreter of the American Consulate, that he is what is called a fast young man. By his own confession in your presence, he is a frequenter of the brothel boats, where he has for his companions profligate young men of the wealthy class.

2d As to the personal knowledge of his misconduct, I have not witnessed any since he has always kept himself away from the places which I visit.

3d As to when and how the rumors reached me and their sources. The rumors have been abroad for several months, and his connection with the brothel boats, has been spoken of to me by several Chinese. That he was an accomplice in aiding them to return was mentioned incidentally by one of the brothel boat keepers, and the statement was confirmed by the Tipo of our district

by

by a remark incidentally made in my hearing.

4th The special reasons I have for believing the rumors are these – the brothel boat keepers have approached me in various ways, and among other influences money has been offered. It is well known that for several months they were reduced to an extremity, and that every possible means was resorted to, and the aid of many persons courted, to enable them to regain their old footing at Kuk-fan. Now Americans were the chief obstacle in their way – The official Interpreter of the American consulate was a friend of theirs, and a boon companion of the profligates whose favorite place of revelry had been broken up. The brothel boats would gain thousands of dollars every month if they could regain their footing. That they would neglect the opportunity of securing the aid of one of their friends, so favorably situated to do them service, is most unlikely: that they would spare neither pains or expense to do it is beyond the possibility of a doubt.

It would be the same with the gambling

gambling shops. A young man, living fast, in need of money, occupying a high position, in the eyes of the Chinese, under a foreign flag, would see his opportunity, when all the gambling shops were closed by the Viceroy, that the sharpers who live by gambling, would fail to see their opportunity, is not likely.

Respectfully Yours.

(Sgd) J. G. Kerr.

Canton 31st March 1876.

C. P. Lincoln, Esqr.

U. S. Consul.

Sir,

Your communication is received and in answer to your request I beg leave to say—

First—I know nothing except by hearsay of the character and antecedents of the Interpreter.

Second—I have no direct personal knowledge of any misconduct of his.

Third—The rumors mentioned reached me through Dr. Kerr and Dr. Happer.

On

On one occasion I went with Dr Kerr to send away the bad boats near our houses. A woman who kept one of the boats said to Dr. Kerr – not in my hearing however, that she had permission from the Interpreter to anchor there.

Fourth — My reasons for believing the rumors are those stated in this letter.

Respectfully Yours,
(Sgd) B. C. Henry.

Canton, 31st March 1876.

C. P. Lincoln, Esqr.
U. S. Consul &c. &c. &c.

My Dear Sir,

Your official communication of yesterday is received and I beg to reply briefly.

1st That I know little of the character and antecedents of the Interpreter Yu Ts. Cheong.

2d That I have no personal knowledge of any misconduct of his – such as comes of seeing or hearing it myself.

3d As to the rumors referred to they have come to me in casual conversation.

4th

4th". The special reasons I have for giving credence and attention to them are that the impression seems quite general, and it is difficult to believe that they are wholly without foundation.

As to the subject in hand I may perhaps be permitted to add that I am most decidedly of the opinion that it is a mistake to place such a person in the position in question. As a mere writer and unofficial Interpreter he could serve the Consulate equally well, and with much less danger of unpleasant consequences. I was surprised when I heard that he had received the appointment from Washington: not so much from any thing that I knew of his individual character — as from the fact that he was a pure Chinese in education and character. I was not surprised when I heard the rumors for they were just such as I was prepared to expect under the circumstances. I know the temptations of the position and how hard it must be to withstand them.

You will thus see that my reasons for signing the paper, which has resulted in this call for investigation are altogether more general than special, and while it may be very difficult to produce absolute proof to sustain the charges brought, there may still remain good reasons for dissenting from the idea that the United States Government should rest satisfied with the present condition of its foreign service here.

I am with great respect,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) C. F. Preston.

Canton, April 1st 1876.

C. P. Lincoln,

U. S. Consul.

Sir,

Your No. 128 of March 30th 1876 lies before me to which an early reply is desired, and although not well and worn with overwork, I will endeavor to state a few items this evening lest it be delayed beyond the limits of courtesy. —

First — "Character and Antecedents." About 1861 or 2 Yu C. Cheang, then a mere boy, first called as a visitor at my house and continued to call often until he left Canton for a time, and since then he ~~has~~ usually called on me whenever he has visited Canton. After I had known him as a visitor for some time and observed his progress in learning English, I remarked to a Chinese teacher "that he "bid fair to make a man", but this teacher who knew him well informed me that even then he was a ruined lad, visiting brothels and gambling.

Second. Personal knowledge of misconduct of his, this is limited, as

as I have seldom of late been in his company. I have heard him translate to suit his own ends in order to get a forger clear from trial. I have heard him say that he prepared a petition for the said forger, because the petition he himself had to present would not have answered his purpose. If I may be allowed to state what has reached me from as reliable sources as can be found among the Chinese, I know of more misconduct of his, than I care to write — without being paid for the labor.

a I thus know that his first act in the Consulate was to accept a bribe of $100.00 or more, to protect a forger from arrest, and from trial. b I know from his own words that he prepared a petition to the Consul for that forger charging me with false imprisonment — which charge he knew to be false when he wrote it and made it serve a purpose in getting the forger free. c I thus know that although I have in writing pressed three successive Consuls to have this forger arrested and made a verbal request to a fourth — yet

yet this Yu Ts Cheong has so managed matters in the U.S. Consulate that he is still at large and not likely to be arrested while Yu Ts Cheong holds the office of Interpreter, for if arrested the $100.00/100 has to be refunded. d I thus know that he told Mr. Talbot a falsehood when he first entered upon the office of acting Consul; and that Yu Ts Cheong wrote as having Consular authority, and recalled two letters sent to the Namhoi by Dr. Tindall in regard to this forger, just before he, Dr. Tindall left for the U.S.

e I thus know that Yu Ts Cheong has used his position and knowledge, as Interpreter to shield not a forger only, but two theives from arrest and trial, these theives as I conjecture did the stealing at the instigation of the forger and in order to pawn the goods to raise money to meet Yu Ts Cheong's bill or bribe for getting the forger clear. All the above I beleive to be true, and if not true I would be glad to know the exception. Could I have witnesses called as in the U.S. and made to testify, I have no doubt it

coved.

could all be proved to the satisfaction of any candid Judge or jury. Besides the annoyances put into circulation from the Consulate, in the shape of slanderous falsehoods, I am out of pocket by the misconduct of Yu C. Cheung some $500.00 which I think in justice he ought to pay.

Third. "When and how these rumors reached me" It would be hard to tell, for they come like the wind from all quarters, some concern only his reputation as a man, some reflect on the U.S. Consulate management. Take one reported when Coryell was in the Consulate, in which it is said Yu C. Cheong used his position to extort money from Fu-Tsoi-Jin, a Chinese merchant, who went to the Consulate to present a claim against an American for debt, Yu C. Cheong it is said would not allow him to see the Consul nor to present his claim until he had fleeced him out of some $200.00 or more.

Take another case, several years ago a number of brothels, not far from the present location of the U.S. Consulate, were sealed up

up by the Chinese officials. Repeated unsuccessful efforts have been made in years past I am told to get the seals removed. March 31st 1875, if I rightly remember, is the date of the letters, or some of them sent in by Yu C. Cheang by means of which being under the Consular seal of the U.S. those brothels were re-opened — For this little service Yu C. Cheang is said to have received $700.00 — $400.00 of which he said was for the U. S. Consul. As Dr. Tindall was hard up for funds to pay his passage home and told me that he was able to go only by the favor of Col. Lowering who offered to loan him all he needed. I then suspected, and still do, that he received nothing and that the letters were forged — I have not seen them but learned of them and the date from a Chinese who inquired at my request when the report first reached me, a few days after Dr. Tindall had sailed from Hongkong.

Fourth. — "Special reasons for giving credence to said rumors." As Dr. Tindall called him a scoundrel, and

and often something worse, and I believe he spoke the truth. b He has an Interpreters office, and for what unless to extort money as he is said to have done from Fu Tsoi Sin. c He has an official lantern on his boat, for I saw it, and have frequently heard of his having such a lantern carried before him at night in the street.

d His language indicates that he considers himself the authority in Chinese matters in the Consulate. He says, not "the Consul did this, or that, but" "I sent the dispatch", "I received, I decided." A Chinese took him to task for treating me — an old friend — as he did and he replied — I saw Hung Sun Fang was a nicely drest Chinese gentleman and I decided to clear him and punish the foreigner Vroman for making complaint against him.

e His writing to the Nam Hoi's office and withdrawing letters sent by Consul Tindall, is itself evidence that he assumes to run the Consulate. Enough, but not all, only this more; be sure that

that if Yu C. Cheong knows that you are making investigations it will not be easy to prevent his intimidating or bribing Chinese witnesses.

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) D. Vrooman.

Canton China

4 mo 1 / 76.

Hon C. P. Lincoln,

U.S. Consul @ Canton China.

Sir,

In conformity with the request stated in your letter bearing date March 30th I beg leave to submit the following replys.

First. I know nothing of the character of Yu C Cheong Interpreter, nor of his antecedents, apart from what has been told me by those resident here for many years.

Second. I have no personal knowledge of any misconduct of his.

Third. The rumors referred to reached me within the last month, by word of mouth. Dr. Kerr being the source.

Fourth. I have no special reasons for

for giving credence to said rumors, aside from the general reasons stated in a letter received by you and signed by the Americans in this section of the city.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obdt. servt.

(Signed) Flemming Barrow

Med. Miss. Society's Hospital. M. D.

Canton April 8th 1876.

Charles P. Lincoln, Esqr.

U.S. Consul, Canton.

Sir,

Mr. Nevin has shown me a letter addressed to him by you and which you requested might be handed to me, in which you ask for certain information with regard to the present Chinese Interpreter at the Consulate. In reply I beg leave to say that I signed Dr. Keers paper

1st Because I do not think it advisable for any Chinese subject to hold a position which suddenly elevates him to a rank equal to a Chi Fu and makes him a representative of the U.S. Government. It would be just as congruous to make a Chinese Mayor of the city of San Francisco.

2d. I have no personal charges to make against the present Interpreter - I do not know him, nor have I personal knowledge of the truth of the rumors about him. But I take the general ground that a man about whom so many rumors are current cannot fill the position to the honor of the country. He should be above suspicion. In reply to your questions seriatim — I would say - 1st. I know nothing of his character. 2d. I have no personal knowledge of any misconduct of his — . 3d. The rumors have reached me at different times, and through foreign ~~and~~ not Chineses sources. 4th. My reasons for giving credence to the rumors are that I have every confidence in the veracity of those who mentioned them to me as facts, or as rumors current among the Chinese.

Yours very respectfully.

Sgd/ R. H. Graves.

Copy of letter from
U. S. Consul to Dr. A. P. Happer.

No. 130.

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 3d. April 1876.

Revd. A. P. Happer,
Canton.

Sir,

During our conversation a few days since, in relation to the charges preferred by some of our missionaries, against Yu C. Cheang the Interpreter at this consulate. You requested me "to bear in "mind that your name did not appear "to said charges". From which remark I naturally inferred you did not concur in the opinion expressed by those whose names did appear; therefore I did not request a statement as to your knowledge of the character of Yu C. Cheang. I am now advised by Dr. Kerr, that you are desirous of making such statement — If such is the case you will please answer in writing the following interrogatories, to wit —

First what do you know of the character

character of Yu Lo Cheung and of his antecedents?

Second- State whether you have personal knowledge of any misconduct of his.

Third- Whether you have heard rumors derogatory to his character, and if so, when and how such rumors reached you and from what sources-

Fourth- State your reasons if any, for giving credence to such rumors-

An early reply is desired-

Very respectfully

Your obedient serv't.

C. P. Lincoln.

The reply to the above letter, withdrawn, as per following communication.

Canton May 29th 1876.

C. P. Lincoln, Esqr.

U. S. Consul.

My Dear Sir,

In reply to your official dispatch of April 3d 1876. No. 130, I wrote you a statement of what I had heard in regard to Mr. Yu Lo-Cheang the Interpreter at the U.S. Consulate- I now write

write to say that I wish to withdraw the said letter; and I do hereby withdraw it and ask that it may be returned to me.

With much respect,
Yours very truly
(Sgd.) A. P. Harper.

Canton, July 18/76.

My Dear Mr. Lincoln,

In reply to your note of yesterday regarding the charges brought against Yu C. Cheang Consular Interpreter, by the Rev. D. Vrooman — I have to say that the instances referred to by Mr. Vrooman wherein he states he knows the Interpreter told me a falsehood regarding two dispatches sent to the Nam-hoi Magistrate or words to that effect.

The circumstances occurred almost immediately after I assumed charge of the Consulate, and is distinctly remembered by me — I have not the records at hand to assist in enabling me to give dates or precise details — But I may safely say that so far as I am aware the Interpreter never on that or any other subject, told me a falsehood. The dispatches referred to by Mr Vrooman, were sent by the Nam-hoi to the Consulate by my instructions as Vice Consul, the Interpreter having nothing to do with the matter, beyond carrying

carrying out my orders – I think Mr Vrooman will find it impossible to prove his statements, in this instance at least. And I would also mention, that I do not consider the facts of the case in relation to these dispatches can be repeated with profit or credit to Mr Vrooman. The dispatches were sent to the Magistrate in an improper manner, never having passed through the Consulate, and their existence was unknown to me until the Magistrate informed me that they had been received by him some time previous as he supposed from the Consulate.

I considered Mr Vrooman's action in the matter wrong in every sense and likely to produce complications between the authorities and the Consulate and wrote Mr Vrooman a dispatch refusing to allow him to communicate with the authorities except through the Consulate.

Trusting these particulars may answer your purpose.

I remain Yours very truly.

F. R. Talbot.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 8,

Copy.

No. 12

Chefoo, August 15th 1876.

C. P. Lincoln, Esqr.
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Sir,

I have received your dispatch No. 175 in regard to the charges against the Interpreter Yu E Cheong.

The letters addressed to you by the missionaries have not put you in possession of proof that the interpreter has been guilty of wrong conduct. Matters are stated by them however which if they had been pursued by you might have thrown light on his character. It is entirely desirable that you should look into these in a thorough way.

1st In regard to the official sign put up near the door of the Interpreters office. Are you entirely sure that you received a correct interpretation of the Chinese characters upon it. Shades of meaning attach

attach to the Chinese characters which are not always betrayed in the translations made. It is not desirable that the interpreter should appear as having independent authority. - You will send to me therefore, a transcript of the sign or placard so that I may determine whether it is a suitable one.

2d. I judge from the letters of Dr. Kerr and Mr. Henry, that the present anchorage of the "brothel boats" is unpleasantly near their residences. I would like you to ask from them such detailed statements as will enable me to judge more perfectly whether there is any ground to accuse the Interpreter of having been connected with them. I do not quite understand this matter from what you and they have written.

3d. I should like you to ask Mr. Vrooman for a full statement in regard to the case of the forger, and of his reasons for beleiving that Yu & Cheong has received a bribe.

4th Please send me a report upon the

the charge that the Interpreter exacted money from a Chinese named Fu Tsoi Jin who "went to the Consulate with a claim against "an American and was fleeced of ~~$~~ some "$200." by Yu C. Cheong. It will not be difficult for you, probably, to visit the shop of the man named with the Rev^d Mr. Preston or some other person upon whose interpretation you can rely— and to get at the facts at once.

5th In regard to the "brothel houses "not far from the Consulate." Mr Vrooman speaks of letters which as he believes were sent by Yu C. Cheong to a Chinese official, probably the Namhoi in order to procure the removal of an injunction upon these houses. Please ask Mr. Vrooman for any necessary particulars and then personally with an Interpreter not Yu C. Cheong wait upon the official and ask for the letters.

6th What are the characters which are written on the lantern which the Interpreter carries as stated by Mr. Vrooman?

7th For what reason did Dr. Happer

withdraw

withdraw his letter. Was he satisfied that he had misjudged the Interpreter? If so, why did he not so state?

You will understand my anxiety that you should make a searching examination of the matters mentioned and of any others which may throw light upon the Interpreters conduct in office. As a new officer at Canton and in China you are probably not perfectly aware of the chicanery and under-hand work which goes on among the Chinese at your port. As the missionaries generally have united in the representation made to me, as I know them personally and have great respect for their intelligence and fairness, as they have excellent means of information, and are profoundly distrustful of the Interpreter I am not disposed to dismiss their complaint in a light way.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) George F. Seward

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 9.

Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward.
No. 228. 21st September, 1879.

Sir,

The reception of your despatch No. dated Chefoo, 15th August, I have the honor to acknowledge.

I am convinced that in anticipating you would arrive at a conclusion similar to my own, regarding the charges against the Interpreter, from the communications transmitted with my despatch No. 175, without a more detailed statement of my action, I allowed myself to presume too much upon your estimate of my thoroughness, if not ability, as an official.

Knowing that I fully understood the desirability of a thorough examination of the matter, and believing my investigation was as searching as the circumstances of the case demanded, I most respectfully beg to dissent from your opinion that the matter stated by the missionaries were not pursued by me in

in a thorough manner.

Regarding the chicanery and under-hand-work you mention as going on among the Chinese at this port, I am satisfied that I am not as fully aware of the extent of such work as officials who have had greater experience in China and Chinese affairs.

As to the Missionaries I desire to say that from one years constant intercourse, I have found them, with very few exceptions persons for whose intelligence, honesty & fairness I have as high regard as can I am sure, be entertained by Your Excellency, and I do not concede there is an official in China who would give greater weight, or more prompt or thorough attention to their complaints, than myself. I fully agree with you that it is not desirable for an Interpreter to appear as having independant authority. He should not in my opinion appear as having any authority other than to perform such acts as he may be directed by his superior.

Pursuant

Pursuant to your request for further information on certain points, I have the honor to report as follows:

1st Interpreter's Official sign.

I am entirely sure that I received a correct interpretation of the Chinese characters used, the interpretation having been made at my request by Dr. Happer, Kerr & Preston, and is as follows — "this is the way to the Interpreter's office". The following is a true & correct transcript of the English & Chinese characters, which I send you pursuant to your direction, that you may determine whether they are suitable.

"☞ U. S. Interpreter's office"

進路此由署官譯繙

The sign hangs on the South side of the Consular building near the front entrance. The entrance to the Interpreter's office is at the S.E. corner of the building.

2nd Brothel Boats.

By referring to my despatch No. 175. you will observe Dr Kerr is no longer a resident of Canton having removed to

(the

the United States.

The following is the statement of Revd. B. C. Henry, regarding his knowledge of the interpreter's connection with the brothel boats

"When I came to Canton in December, "1873, the boats in question occupied "the whole space between our houses & "Russell & Co's extending far into the river, "A number of them were anchored directly "in front of our houses. Efforts to have "them removed proved unavailing until "about July 1875, when at our urgent "request Mr. Talbot our Consul had the "bad boats removed from our immediate "front. Soon after this a mob of Chinese "drove away all the bad boats as far up "as the canal just below Russell & Co's. "Within a few days of this a proclamation "was issued by the Nanhoi magistrate "in answer to a petition sent in by us "some time before forbidding these boats "to anchor in front of the street known as "Yang Tsai Jai Kia. This is the street on which "we live, and its river front extends fully

(wide

" sixty steps above the limit of our premises.
" The boats soon began to return above us,
" we endeavored to prevent their coming back
" Knowing that if they were permitted to
" anchor opposite the streets adjoining
" ours, they would soon be in front of our
" street again, which proved to be the case,
" We (Dr Rees & Messrs Preston & Henry) signed
" a petition in which every shop in the street
" (Yang Paai Jaukia) on which we live, united,
" to the Chinese Authorities, beseeching them,
" as the Boats were then away, not to permit
" them to return. The petition was presented
" to the Consul, what became of it I do not
" Know. It was about this time I was told
" by Dr Rees that the Interpreter of the
" Consulate was aiding the boats in coming
" back. Of this I have no direct personal
" Knowledge. The most direct Knowledge I
" have is the case of the old woman who
" told Dr Rees, while I was in a boat near
" by, that "Y sin shang" (the Interpreter)
" had given her permission to anchor there.
" When at Dr Rees's request the Interpreter
" accompanied him to the boats, I went with
(him

"him, after going over nearly all the boats,
"the people were called together, & the
"Interpreter repeating Dr Kerr's words,
"told them that the Namhoi having
"issued a proclamation forbidding them
"to anchor there they must obey it &
"remove & that they must not rely for
"help upon any one connected with the
"American Consulate, There was (more) said
"which I do not remember exactly, I
"think the Interpreter only repeated what
"Dr Kerr told him to say, using however a
"more forcible language than Dr Kerr
"would have used."

I enclose herewith the paper referred to by Mr Henry as the petition signed by every shop in the street known as "Yang Tsai Jai Kia". I was advised by Messrs Kerr & Preston that it was not a petition but an expression of feeling regarding the evil effect produced by the Flower Boats, That it was signed some months before as a preparatory move to the signing of the petition presented to the Namhoi, and upon

(which

which he based the issuance of the proclamation referred to. It was presented to me for the purpose of showing that the Chinese shopkeepers in the street named, concurred in the views expressed by Dr. Kerr & others.

The following is a copy of a letter signed by Messrs Kerr President Henry & Barrow and handed me with the paper above alluded to.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire,
U. S. Consul,

" Sir,

" I beg to inform you that the
" Kai Fong neighbourhood have assembled
" for the purpose of again driving away
" the Brothel-boats which have returned
" in great numbers to the landing "Kuk
" Fan" in full view from my house. I beg
" leave also to inform you that these boats
" have been aided in returning to this
" place for the pursuit of this illegal &
" infamous business by persons connected
" with the Yamen of the Nam Hoi
" Magistrate, whom I have seen there

(several

" several times.

" I beg leave also to state that
" this is the third occasion, within a
" few months, on which these brothel
" boats have been the cause of endangering
" the peace & safety of our families.

" I beg leave therefore to request
" most earnestly that you will take
" such steps as will secure us & our families
" from the annoyance & danger to which
" we have been exposed, and which
" must continue so long as these brothel
" boats are allowed to remain.

" Respectfully Yours.
" J. J. Kerr.

" Canton, 12 February, 1876.

"We the undersigned are very happy
" to unite with Dr. Kerr in the request
" & representations of the within.

" C. F. Preston,
" B. C. Henry,
" F. Barrow M. D. "

Immediately upon receipt of
the above I visited the locality,
to satisfy
" myself whether I had sufficient
ground

ground upon which to make demand for the removal of these boats. I found them anchored full thirty (30) yards above the Western limit of the Missionaries premises, I did not consider it judicious to request their removal, until I had conferred with Your Excellency. In accordance with your suggestion when I saw you in HongKong on the 15th February I refrained from making any official or formal demand, but on several occasions on conversing with the Viceroy I mentioned the fact that the flowerboats were anchored unpleasantly near the residences of Americans, that complaints had been made of their presence. I expressed the wish that the Namhoi's proclamation should be strictly complied with, that their anchorage would then be sixty (60) yards from the residences of the Missionaries. A sufficient distance to render complaints in future improbable. Chinese officials being dilatory in taking official action,

(the

the Kam hoi's proclamation has not been strictly enforced until during last months.

I am advised by Messrs Preston & Henry that the present anchorage is at sufficient distance to prevent disturbance or annoyance to them.

3rd Herewith Mr. Vroomans statement (original) regarding the case of the "forger" & Mr. V's reasons for believing that the Interpreter received a bribe.

Your personal acquaintence with the party making the statement, renders comment unnecessary.

4th Fu Tsoi Tin

Before replying to my despatch making enquiries concerning the case of the "forger" and that of Fu Tsoi Tin, Mr Vroomans called at the Consulate and stated that Fu Tsoi Tin was at the time referred to, engaged in manufacturing ginger preserves near his (Vroomans) residence, did not know the name of the American against whom Fu Tsoi Tin held a claim, was informed by one Chan Tin King (formerly Mr Vroomans teacher

teacher). That Fu Tsai Tin attempted to prevent such claim and was fleeced by the Interpreter, as charged.

In answer to an inquiry as to the character of Chan Kin King, Mr Vroeman said he was a worthless fellow. Upon receipt of Mr Vroeman's written statement of September 6th observing he made no reference to the case of Fu Tsai Tin, I sent him a second despatch, the answer to which I herewith enclose.

Having summoned Fu Tsai Tin he appeared at the Consulate, Revd. B. C. Henry, being present as Interpreter. To questions propounded, answers were made as follows:-

My name is Fu Tsai Tin, I reside on Henan, have been engaged in the manufactory of ginger preserves. Never was at the American Consulate but once. I was then there to pay an amount due Messrs Olyphant & Co for loss on a shipment of preserves. Did pay the amount to Consul Cowell. I saw Y. A. Cheung, the Interpreter at that time, and enquired of

(him

him, how I could collect a claim against Mr. Nye. The Interpreter said he did not think that it could be collected as he understood Mr. Nye had no money. This was all, and the only conversation I ever had with the Interpreter.

The Interpreter never asked me for money. I never paid him nor others for him money. I never stated to any person or persons that the Interpreter asked me for money, nor that I paid him any. I was not aware that anyone was under such an impression. I have not seen the Interpreter from that day to the present time. I am not personally acquainted with Chang Hin Ting.

No 5. Requesting the reopening of Houses of Prostitution.

During the investigation of this matter last Spring, I was informed that the Nanhai Magistrate was the official referred to by Mr. Brennan as having received letters from the Interpreter asking for the reopening of Brothel Houses.

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The Taotai's verbal statement at that time was, that "no such letters had been received".

I enclose the original despatch and translation of same from the Taotai in reply to one recently sent him on this subject. His despatch gives a verbatim copy of the one sent him.

6th The Chinese characters on the lantern used by the Interpreter, are as follows, 領事公務 (Service of U.S. Consulate) This lantern is a common one about 12 inches in length and 8 in diameter. It is used by the Interpreter whenever occasion requires him to go to or from the Consulate at night. The gates at both ends of the Canal are then closed to all except foreigners, officials or those in their service. A lantern the same as this is carried by my servants whenever sent on errands after dark.

7th Withdrawal of Dr. Happer's letter.

Dr. Happer gave as his reason for withdrawing his letter regarding the Interpreter

1st That he did not join in signing the

Charges

charges against him.

2nd He felt very friendly towards him and did not desire to do him any injury or any injustice, and desired me to consider the letter as not having been written.

I will say the letter was merely a repition of the rumours refered to in the communications sent you with my despatch No. 175.

Hoping I have fully answered your despatch of the 13th Augest.

I have &c,

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

Canton, Sept. 6th, 1876.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Your request for a written statement in regard to the case of Hung San Tong, whom I have charged with forgery & also my reasons for believing that Y. A. Cheung received a bribe from him, has been before me for some days. For two reasons I have not been in haste to reply,

1st Because three successive officials, preceding yourself in the U. S. Consulate, have been either unwilling or unable to bring the case to the test of a trial in open court, & during the two & a quarter years since my complaint was first made (June 3rd, 1874). Some witnesses have gone away, & others have forgotten, & some have died.

2nd I wished, before writing to get hold of some witnesses to find out exactly what they knew, or at least how much evidence they were willing to give, if called before (the

the Consul.

When I first made my complaint against U. A. Cheung verbally to the Consul in January, 1875, or when I first made it both verbally & in writing in July of the same year, or last April, or even one month ago, my means of getting evidence in regard to the bribing were vastly better than now. A most important witness & the only man I know of who could find the other witnesses wanted, is, I am informed, dead. I had employed him as a detective in the case, & have no memorandum of his reports of either names or dates.

After returning from the Consulate on the 2nd, I sent for him, but he was not at his usual residence, I sent again on the 5th, & the man was informed that he died at his native place near Tai Shan on the 4th of this Chinese moon (22nd August). I suppose this may be true, for when he called on me sometime in August, he looked unwell. I refer to Chan Kin Ting.

To enable you to understand the above in full, & also somethings that must follow,

(come

some dates & a few other circumstances need to be noted.

May 17th 1872, Hung brought me 600 taels which he said belonged to Tong Chün Ying, and, at the same time Ngan King Kai brought me 700 taels, to enable me to bid in the machinery of the cotton mill at the auction. Other parties bid off some of it at high prices & satisfied the debts so that I did not use all the money. Tong's money & interest I paid back to Hung, Ngan, through Hung, by letter, drew out taels 200 May 27th 1872, leaving $700. invested with me in what I had bought.

August 4th, 1873, I sold the boiler & engine for $1300, and Ngan received two installments, $200, August 6th, & $300, August 9th, making $500, & I offered him $300 more (making $800, for his investment of $700 & interest) to close out the partnership & let the remaining machinery belong to me alone, but he declined the offer. Hung occupied a room in my hong and knew of my wish in the matter. August 18th Hung came to me & said

said Ngan had got into a pinch I wanted I should let him have $30, I had told him (Hung) to get it as he could not come himself, & it would be a great accomodation, I handed Hung the amount $30, & placed it in account to Ngan, August 27th Hung came & said Ngan had gone into business & wanted money & that he wished me to send him through himself (Hung) the balance still due of the $200, which I had offered to have the machinery all to myself.

I replied that Ngan had declined my proposal & that if he wanted the money he must come & get it himself. August 29th, just time for a letter to go to Ngan & a reply to return, Hung came to me with a Chinese letter, sealed, & directed to myself, I opened it and found enclosed a letter purporting to be from Ngan acceeding to my offer and also a receipt for $270, signed Ngan King Kai with tik pat below the name, which means that it was written by his own hand.

These two papers are the forgeries, and in Hung's handwriting, as any one can see, whose

(attention

attention is called to them. Supposing them to be genuine, I paid over the money. Ngan supposing his money was still invested in machinery made no inquiry and thus the forgery was not suspected until another of Hung's rascally works brought it to light the next year.

In regard to the forgery of Hung, the evidence is easily accessible & undoubted. 1st I have the letter purporting to come from Ngan & also the receipt for the money signed with the name of Ngan King Kai not in the hand writing of Ngan, but in Hung San Fung as any & every expert in detecting Chinese writing will testify. There is any amount of Hung's writing in the Consular record for comparison.

2nd I have the confession of Hung San Fung made to me in the presence of one or more witnesses at command, also his offer to secure me and refund the money and interest in a month all of which occured on or about May 15th 1874, when he was first brought face to face with the man whose name he had used.

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But on account of another nefarious transaction for which if had been reported by the Consul at the time, the Viceroy would doubtless have given him banishment or decapitation, & in which he had falsely used my name, & that of the U. S. Consul Jewell to obtain money — a note of hand, & a rent-book. I would not consent to his offer unless he would return to the rightful owners what he had obtained by a fraudulent use of my name, & that of the U. S. Consul.

I had two reasons for this demand,
1st I wished to put an end to the fraudulent use of my name to extort money from people who did not know me, which I have reasons for believing has been done over and again. One man, formerly an intimate friend of Hung, and who has been defrauded by him, as he says, told me a few months since that during the years he was in my employ Hung had thus obtained over $ 6000, this I could hardly credit, & yet it may be true.
2nd I felt that justice demanded, & his own interests as a young man also required something more that the mere repayment

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of the money & interest. I did not think it proper that a criminal should make his own easy terms of escape, and I must confess to a weakness on the side of mercy, for I did not then wish to hand him over to the torture and ruin which I believe would have been total his doom had he been handed over at once to the Chinese officials.

What I proposed was simply even justice between him & his former friend, & he at first assented, but as he made no move that day to perform his promise, I called him in the next morning and he wished to make some other terms. I did not then know that he dare not leave the hong for fear of being arrested as soon as he were out of doors.

To be sure of a disinterested witness who would not fear to give testimony in the Yamen if that should be necessary, I called in the Te Po, Ngán King Kai, his two sisters and some others were present also, & after Chaü Ku-chün came in to call on me, & I requested him to remain & hear what was said on both sides, I desired to see

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a settlement effected with the fairness of which no one could complain, & if possible without going before the Nam Hoi. The details of Hung's conduct were given & he did not deny a single charge. I proposed an adjustment which all said was fair to Hung & he agreed to it.

This was in the forenoon. In the afternoon his mother called, & what had been said & done was repeated to her & She assented to the arrangement. But as Hung did not go for the notes and papers I began to fear that I should be obliged to have him arrested. I went to the Consulate & informed Coryell & requested his assistance, His Interpreter had not arrived & he said he could do nothing until he should come. He advised me to settle it if I could without coming to the Consulate, I told him I thought I could probably do so with the aid of the Te Po, Well, he said, go & settle it yourself for I do not want it in the Consulate, Unfortunately for me, this was not in writing. One & two days past, & Hung still kept his room, and

did

did not deliver the rent book and notes as he had promised. I went to his room & asked him why they were not forthcoming. He replied that no one but himself could get them. I said well why have you not been & got them. He replied yesterday was Sabbath & I thought you would not like it if I went out on the Sabbath. Later in the day he asked me if Ngare could arrest him in my hong, I replied no, unless by an order from the Consul. He then inquired whether they would arrest him if he should go out of the hong & cross the river. I at once saw the reason of his remaining in his room, and I told him if he went and got the notes & rent book as he had promised to do, that I would secure him from arrest, and if arrested I would get him free.

The evening of the same day, I think it was, someone proposed that he should give security as he had himself offered to at the first. He turned to me & said are you afraid I will run away? I said "No" He then said "I know who is afraid,"

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come along and I will give you all the security you want, I can get as many respectable shops to secure me as you need ask." Desiring that the Ta Ta should be able to identify the shop & the men, I requested him to take the address & the place, and see that there was no deception about it. Late in the evening he returned in company with one of our local police and handed me a slip of paper written in Chinese, which I put aside without reading it, so little did I care for it. I supposed Heung would now feel safe to go & get the papers. He crossed the river next morning, staid all day & returned at night without them. But he brought with him one of his confederates who professed to belong to the police of the Viceroy, and some two or three others who were also with him next day. In the afternoon he crossed the river & staid over night, when he returned towards night the following day he was very impudent. In the meantime Y. had arrived at the Consulate, but I did not know it. Or I should have gone

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to the Consul I had Hung sent to the
Nam Hoi's. Next morning Hung was
away early, & before noon I heard of his
being in the vicinity of the Consulate.
Towards evening I received a note from
Coryell stating that a Chinese had made
complaint against me for false imprisonment
& requesting me to come & clear it up. I went
& told him what had occured, he said he
was satisfied that I had not imprisoned
him, but he had appointed 10 A.M. of next
day to hear the complaint & desired me to
come to the Consulate. The same evening I
saw Y A. Cheung & learned that he was
Interpreter. He was so verdant & vain in
his new honors that he told me Hung had
brought a sort of paper that did not amount
to anything, but that he (Y.) had made
out a complaint for Hung that would be
of some value to him. I was present at
the time next day but Hung was not there.
After waiting sometime Coryell said that
he was satisfied that I had not confined
the man & as he had not appeared he would
dismiss the case.

Soon

Soon after this, while I was talking with him about the forgery, Y. brought Hung into the room & Coryell repeated to him his decision that I had not held him as a prisoner, I then asked the Acting Consul if he would take up & examine the forgery case, as Hung was there & also several witnesses in a boat at the landing of the Consulate. He consented to do so & asked if I had the papers that I claimed were forged. I said "they are at my house I will go at once & get them". I was gone some half hour during which time Y. & Hung had the Acting Consul all to themselves & seem to have made good use of the opportunity.

When I returned, instead of taking up the forgery case as he had promised, he reopened the false imprisonment case which he had dismissed.

Asked Hung some questions which Y. translated with as much skill as he possessed to make his case good. In one or two instances, translation was so nearly a downright falsehood that I interrupted and told Coryell what Hung really said. He asked Hung if he wrote the letter & receipt

(which

which I claimed were forgeries. Kung looked at them & said he had never seen them. I told him (Coryell) that he wrote in my presence, with my pen, his acknowledgment that he received the money & that there were witnesses at the door who would swear that it was Kung's handwriting. But he would neither take my affidavit nor call witnesses.

His whole aim seemed to be to get from Kung through C. some reason for saying that I had acted officially & although I had not confined Kung, yet C. had made him believe that Kung had got out on bail because he had given a shot as security. This paper he demanded that I should destroy & still suffering that he would go into the merits of the forgery, I did so. After which he would do nothing in the case. I returned home. Before 1 P.M. I learned that C. had told the Te Po & natchman as Interpreter for the Consul, that the Consul had investigated my charge against Kung & there was nothing in it. Before night information reached me in a direct line from the Consulate, which I could

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then have traced, but could not now, that Hung had agreed to give Y. $100, to get him clear. I had heard a rumour of this before going to the Consulate in the morning sufficient to show me that I was being sold while there, but not sufficiently definite to tell Cowell that his Interpreter had been bought, as I then believed. This was May 22nd, 1874.

Thoroughly disgusted, in fact, dumbfounded by such administration, I was disposed to let the whole thing go, but there was a lingering apprehension that the mission of the disagreable duty of bringing offenders to justice, might be followed in this case, as it had been in others, by things still more disagreable. And let me here say that it is a feeling of responsibility to assist in the general police service of the world that leads me now to write this case at such length — whatever may be done, my only profit will be in seeing justice given to others.

Although I had this apprehension of danger from the omission of disagreable work, yet there was needed a goad to force

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me to enter the U. S Consulate, & speak civilly as I must needs do, to its occupant. This good was not long in coming. Kung Afun, an elder brother of Kung Lau Fung was my watchman & had the Keys of the cotton mill, clerk's room, & also of the hong doors. Kung Afun was my cook. The family had met with misfortune & I gave them employment to assist them.

On the morning of June 3rd, 1874. information was brought to me that during the evening previous Kung Afun & Kung Afun had carried off a pair of scales & the furniture of the office of the mill worth some $ 50, or more, I examined & found it gone. Ordered all in the house except Afun & Afun who were not present to keep absolute silence about it, wrote a complaint (which see on record) in which I requested that all three brothers may be arrested at once before the complaint should be known to our Chinese & they warned to keep out of the way.

I then suspected, & do still, that this stealing (for it was nothing else) was done by the orders of Kung Lau Fung in order to

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pawn the goods to get money to make over to Y. A. Cheung.

Coryell flatly refused to entertain my request to have the parties at once arrested. Said the Consul had no right to arrest ~~[illegible]~~ or to order the arrest of a Chinese. Objected to the name of Kung San Jung as an accomplice in the stealing. Proposed, if this were struck out, to send a despatch to the Viceroy, about the matter. Refused to send one to the Tam Koi, He said he would correspond with no one of a rank lower than the Viceroy.

Seeing that he would not move from the false & absurd position in regard to arrest, & suspecting his main object was to save Kung San Jung from justice, I then presented my complaint against him for obtaining money under false pretences or in other words forgery. This brought matters to a focus and he at once refused to prosecute either complaint. Said I might report him to Mr. Seward. Handed me the complaints which I laid back on his table. Told him I should hold him personally

(responsible

responsible for all damages for the stolen property & forged note & left the Consulate.

After office hours of the same day he sent me a note stating that if I would come & make affidavit to the complaints, he would present them to the Viceroy. This I knew would be of no use. But to leave him no excuse I went after a couple of days & altered both complaints to suit his whims. He took my affidavit on the one for stealing after Kung San Fung was left out; but on that for forgery he hung back & said he did not know whether forgery was a criminal act. I told him the Magistrate would decide that. He then queried whether he should be required to be an associate judge in the trial. I told him probably not. He at once said he did not know how to manage the case, I must write to consult Mr. Seward about it before he could send it to the Viceroy to have Kung arrested.

Such a carry-all I had never before seen, I did not enter the Consulate again while he was there.

The thieves, although one of them was

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frequently in & out of my hong were not arrested.

After about two months, less or more, one of them came & asked permission to return some things, he had borrowed as he said, at the time of his marriage the year before. But I replied, you told me last year that you had returned everything. Oh no, he said, "there are still a lot of chairs &c, &c," None of which had ever been loaned to anyone as I well knew. I said well bring them back at once. When he brought them they were compared with the list of things stolen, & found to fill the bill. A few weeks subsequently he returned saying that he came from Tai Shan because of a letter sent him from the Consulate instructing him, as the things had been returned, that he should get from me a request to the Consul to dismiss the complaint for stealing. Now, who in the Consulate except U. A. Cheung would write such a letter? Who but he so managed the Constables that these men, again and again in my hong, and often

often near the Consulate were not arrested? He alone had the position and the means to warn them or to put the "Chair" on a wrong track.

In the course of this review, which I have studied to make as brief as possible, you will have observed several statements that suggest my belief that Y. received a bribe from Hung to get him clear.

I beg to name a few more,

1st His conduct from first to last, can be accounted for on no other supposition but that of an earnest interested determination to get Hung clear.

He framed his complaint & prevented his case to the Acting Consul, & thus became no longer a disinterested subordinate of the Consul - but the advocate of Hung. His manner of translating on the 22nd May showed this.

The entire change of programme & manner of Coryell after being for half an hour under his coaching also shows the same.

He tried to get Dr. Tyndall to alter a despatch in regard to Hung, the rough

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draft of which I myself had furnished.

He wrote a letter, I believe, to Heung in the country to warn him that the Constables were coming upon a certain day to arrest him. They went, heard of the letter, but Heung had gone.

He deceived Mr. Talbot, and himself, as I am informed, recalled two papers sent in to the Nam Hoi by Dr. Tyndall requesting the Constables to come directly to me, when in search of Heung, & not to call at the Consulate. This arrangement would have prevented his notifying Heung, & facilitated the arrest.

I have been informed that one party was in negotiation with Y. for the surrender of Heung, but Y. wanted more money than the party was willing to give.

A few days before the stealing, or to use a milder name, borrowing without leave, Heung Ahen was absent all day from his work, I asked him where he had been. He replied "I have been all over the city trying to raise a hundred dollars but have not succeeded."

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As he never did business, nor handled money, I asked what he wanted of a hundred dollars. He said to pay a debt, But I well knew he had no such debts, for he was a poor stick that no one would trust, I then suspected, and still do, it was an effort to get money to give to Y. A Cheung, & failing to borrow on consent, they tried borrowing in secret from the Cotton mill.

A'gan King Kai informs me that the following message was sent to him by Kung Akit, brother of Kung San Tung, through a servant woman named Asung now in Macao.

He said "tell A'gan King Kai he had better not make too much trouble for himself, for he cannot match my brother San Tung in ability, for he, by spending only 100 $, has got all clear, & beaten you & Vrooman also, & has hedged up the way so that neither you nor Vrooman can do anything against him." This transpired about a month after my complaint against Kung at the Consulate. To whom did Kung pay the $100 to get him clear & hedge up the way so that neither A'gan nor Vrooman could reach him. Thus far it is a feat we can't reach him.

Kung Chan Ting, alias Kung Kai Ju, called

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on me to inquire about the forger, & told me that he had been out to visit them & got from them some one hundred thirty dollars, which he forced them to give him by saying that he must have it to pay the man who had released him from prison. This man supposed that the money was paid to some one in the U. S. Consulate, but knew nothing ob the name of the party.

The foregoing is probably as much as you will care to read on the subject. I have not mentioned a thousand & one little details and rumours that must have had an origin in some reality & all go to help strengthen a conjecture or belief once formed.

The impulse to say some severe things about a certain party has been so strong that it was hard to resist it, but I trust nothing but the absence of a shadow of respect for the man has got into the ink from my pen.

Trusting that all crooked things will be made right at length, & wishing you all satisfactory success, in your investigation,

I remain,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) D. Croasman.

Canton, Sept. 13th, 1876.

C. S. Lincoln Esquire,
U. S. Consul,

Sir:—

I am very sorry that my mission to answer, in writing, all the interrogations of your Ctr. 221, should have given you the trouble of writing another despatch, I beg to state that it occured from no want of courtesy to yourself, nor from a disposition to withold information. My explanation of it is this. When I called at your Office on the 2nd and before I had commenced my reply to yours of the 1st, I gave you verbally all that I personally knew of the case, and, as you made some memos at the time I supposed the matter disposed of, & forgot all about it.

I then gave you the name of Chang Tsan King, as my informant, and upon whom when I wrote in April last, I relied to produce the witnesses, as he

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assured me he could do, provided I could secure their protection by the U. S. Consul from the vengeance of Y. A. Cheung.

Supposing such protection would be readily accorded & having his assurance of being able, on that condition, to get the witnesses, I stated what I supposed could be then, at that time, proved in the case.

As Chan Kin Ting is now dead, & I am cut off from further immediate information, I can now give in writing only what has been given already verbally.

1st, I do not know what are the Chinese characters which, from the sound, I have written Fu Tsi Tin. Either word might be represented by one of several characters having the same sound, moreover every Chinese has more than one name.

2nd, His place of business, when the case transpired, as I learned from Chan, was next door East of the Cotton Mill, a portion of the long being then, I think, still occupied by Sawes.

3rd

3rd The name of the American, against whom he made complaint, I could not make out from the defective pronunciation of my informant. Supposing it would be found, if needed, upon the Consular record, I made no farther inquiry at the time. As you inform that there is no record of any such case, I can only suppose in the absence of further information that the complaint was presented to the Consul, seen to be untenable & dismissed & his complaint handed back to him without the doing of anything involving a record.

I come now to a request in your second and not in your first despatch, viz "reasons for believing that a Chinese whose name I have represented in Roman letters by Fu Tsai Tsin, was fleeced by Y. A Cheung". With my knowledge of Chinese customs, character & conduct, the existence of such a report unless I had evidence to the contrary, would be abundant reason for believing there was truth in it. I never heard of a spontaneous generation of this sort.

Falsehood, uttered to attain some end,

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is no disgrace to a Chinese, but rather a credit if he succeed by it in making money or attaining some other desired end.

I never knew of a report of this kind to be unfound, Evidence of the truth of them uniformly increases as time passes & the actors die off. The Chinese do not fabricate lies of this description, They would gain nothing by it, & might suffer for it.

Judging from the paper, by whom written I know not, sent to Mr. Seward last Spring, there is evidence that I am not alone in the opinion that all Chinese in official service love no opportunity to "fleece" their countrymen whenever they can get, or can make a chance to do it. They deem it no disgrace, but rather a virtue, and as all expect a share in the spoils, the amount can be seldom a secret.

To suppose U. A. Cheung guilty of neglecting an opportunity of fleecing would be to doubt his mental culture and the purity of his Chinese blood. I put the question, what reason is there

(for

for not believing that Y. A. Cheung "fleeced this man"? I can find none.

The report of the whole transaction as once detailed to me but now nearly forgotten, could not have sprung out of the ground.

With me, to doubt the report that he had fleeced the man would be like doubting a report that a hungry tiger had eaten fresh meat.

I had yesterday written some pages more in proof of my reason, but as they only begin to exhibit the subject of "fleecing" by Chinese, employed as only writers, & not in any sense official — Interpreters & having no power, I leave them uncopied.

If Y. A. Cheung should die suddenly, the truth or falsehood of reports about him, would easily be ascertained, only a Chinese "leading string" would then be needed to get it.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. Crosman.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 10.

Mr. Lincoln to from
Mr. Seward.
No 13, Oct 10th, 1864.

Sir.

Refering you to my despatch of 13th January last: in which you were requested to send to me at the end of each quarter copies of the register of correspondence kept by you. I have to state that of your register of correspondence no such copies have been received at this Legation up to the present time. Will you please have them made out for the several quarters since January 1st and forward without unnecessary delay.

I am, Sir.
Your obedient servant
(Signed.) George. F. Seward.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 11.

Mr. Lincoln to
Mr. Seward.
No. 246. 11th. November. 1876.

Sir.

Refering to your despatch of January 13th. and October 14th. and desiring to oblige you.

I have the honor to transmit herewith. as per your request copies of the letters sent from and recivd at this Consulate during the 1st. 2nd and 3rd quarter 1876.

I have the honor to be.
Sir
Your obedient servant
(Signed) C. S. Lincoln.

Despatch No. 546.
Enclosure 12.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln,
No. 15. December 4th, 1876.

Sir;

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 246.

It is requested that your register of correspondence be transmitted hereafter regularly and promptly.

I remark entries in the register now at hand in regard to correspondence which you have had with Dr Happer, the Namhoi Magistrate, and the Viceroy, having relation to an alleged correspondence of the gentleman named with the Chinese officials as an officer of the Consulate and in violation of the 28th Art. of the Treaty. Will you please send me a full and careful report on this matter together with copies of all the letters which you have received or sent in regard to it. I presume that the correspondence in regard to Dr Happer's teacher it a part of the same matter, and have to request

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that the report and correspondence will embrace the whole business.

I am, &c

(Signed) George F. Seward,

Despatch No. 346.
Enclosure 13.

Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward.
No. 267. Canton, January 26, 1877.

Sir,

Referring to your despatch No. 15. of 4 ultimo, regarding the alleged correspondences of Rev. A. P. Happer with the Chinese Local officials, I have the honor to report as follows

On or about the 20 of March last, a letter was left at the Consulate by a messenger from the Namhoi Magistrate's Yamên addressed to "H. E. Happer. U.S. Interpreter." Upon its receipt I made enquiry of the Namhoi whether the letter was intended for Dr. Happer or for this Office stating that there was but one U.S. Interpreter at this port: his name Y. C. Cheung. The Namhoi informed me the communication was in reply to one from Dr. Happer as U.S. Interpreter, & at the same time sent me the original, herewith translation of the same marked enclosure I, & a copy of the reply enclosure 2,

I am &c

Instances having occurred of late, of a American citizens, corresponding direct with the Local Authorities & complications arising in consequence, I conceived it my duty to take such action as would preclude a recurrence.

Being a new officer in Canton, & in China & desiring before taking action in the matter, to receive advise on the subject from Y. E. I sent you a personal letter on the subject of Messrs Olyphant & Co. Hongkong. as per enclosure 3.

After waiting several days for a reply I none being received, I, after a consultation with my Vice Consul, Mr. Talbot concluded to defer investigation until I had received Dr. Happer's reply to my communication of April 3rd, regarding the charges against Y. E. Cheung the Interpreter, which had in the meantime come up for investigation. This reply I received on the 7 April.

On the 10th. I wrote to Dr. Happer as per enclosure 4, to which he made reply dated 11 April (enclosure 5). On the 12th of April

April I wrote the Nanhoi as for enclosure 6. Enclosure 7 being the translation of his reply.

April 13th I wrote Dr Happer as for enclosure 8. His reply enclosure 9. April 17th wrote Dr Happer as for enclosure 10, Enclosure 11 of same date is his reply. May 16th I wrote Dr Happer as for enclosure 12. Enclosure 13. is his reply.

At my request verbal, Dr. Happer & his teacher appeared at the Consulate on the 25 May. Reverends Preston, Graves & Henry being present. Upon the original of enclosure 1 being shown to Dr Happer, he positively denied having knowledge of its authorship, stating that he had never written but one communication to any local official, and that one as stated in his letter marked enclosure 5. The teacher also denied having knowledge of its authorship. He said he knew the person in whose behalf it was written. That his Sir or family name (Chu) was the same as his own, but that they were not related either by ties of affinity or consanguinity; that he (the teacher) frequented & took meals at a shoemaker's

shop

shop. That his father (in his lifetime) was a shoemaker etc.

The original & translation of same (enc. 1) was examined by the gentlemen present & the translation pronounced correct.

The original contained Dr Happer's Chinese card herewith.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation & a consultation with Messrs Preston Graves & Henry. I gave it as my opinion, in which they concurred, that the circumstances connected with the case, rendered it suspicious as to Dr Happer, but in view of his positive written and verbal denial & the fact of his being a Minister of the Gospel. I felt compelled to give credence to his statements. Regarding the teacher's connection with the matter however, in view of all the circumstances I thought it looked extremely suspicious as to him.

Soon after this I learned there was a communication from the Namhoi on file in this Consulate (enclosure 14) addressed to Dr Happer as U. S. Interpreter, purporting

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to be in reply to one from him.

This communication was received by Mr Tyndall when in charge of the Consulate At his (Mr Tyndall's) direction the Interpreter advised the Namhoi that there was only one Interpreter at this Consulate, and that he had not written anything to him the Namhoi on the subject referred to in this communication, Enclosure 15 is the Namhoi's reply to the note from the Interpreter.

On the 27 May I wrote the Namhoi as per enclosure 16, receiving a reply as per enclosure 17.

On the 31st May I requested Mr Happer to call at the Consulate as pr. enclosure 18, to which he replied as pr. enclosure 19.

Upon his calling at the Consulate I reminded him of his denial of having communicated by letter with but one native official, and asked him if he did not while Mr Tyndall was in charge of the Consulate receive a communication from the Namhoi, purporting to be in reply to one from him. Upon his saying No! I showed him the communications marked

(enclosures

enclosures 14 & 15, enquired how he accounted for them. He said he knew nothing about them. I stated that the communications (enclo. 1) & the one to which enclosure 14 was in reply must have had an author whose object might have been to injure him (Happer) to complicate matters in the Consulate, or for gain & as these communications purported to be from him, to remove all suspicions from himself he should aid in ferreting out the matter.

Four or five days after this, Dr. Happer called at the Consulate and said he thought he could then give an explanation & made a verbal statement.

On the 8th June I requested him as per enclosure 20 to put his statement in writing. Enclosure 21 is his reply.

On June 20th I wrote to the Viceroy as per enclosure 22. Enclosure 23 is his reply.

On June 22nd I requested the Namboi to arrest Dr. Happer's teacher as per enclosure 24. Enclosure 25 is his reply.

On the 27 June I wrote to the Namboi forwarding the original of

(enclosure

enclosure 1, as fr enclosure 26.

June 26 received letter from Namhoi enclosure 27. On June 27 I wrote the Namhoi as fr enclosure 28.

Enclosure 29 letter from Namhoi of date 28 June. Same date wrote the Namhoi as fr enclosure 30.

Enclosure 31 of same date, letter from Namhoi. June 29 wrote the Namhoi as fr enclosure 32.

On or about June 28 Dr Happer enquired whether I had any objection to his being present at the examination of his teacher before the Namhoi. I informed him that as far as I then knew I had no objection. Mr Preston had already promised to accompany me to the Namhoi's to be present at the examination. On the 26th Mr Preston called at the Consulate & during our conversation I advised him of Dr Happer's suggestion to accompany us to the Namhoi's, I asked his (Preston's) opinion; he at once said he did not think it advisable & gave his reason therefor. On the 27 June I wrote Dr Happer

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on the subject as pr. enclosure 33. (His reply enclosure 33½),

During my conversation with Mr. Preston, he told me that Dr. Happer had said that if it had not been for the fact of his (Happers) having written a statement impugning the character of the Interpreter, the charges against himself and teacher would not have been pressed by me.

Enclosures 34. 35, 36 & 37 are copies of a correspondence had with Dr. Happer on the subject

On July 10th I wrote the Namhoi as per enclosure 38. Enclosure 39 is his reply.

On 1st August I requested the release of the prisoner as per enclosure 40. Enclo. 41. is the Namhoi's reply.

At my request the prisoner appeared at the Consulate as pr. Namhoi's despatch (enclosure 42) and gave bond for his appearance as per enclosure 43.

At the time of signing the bond, the prisoner made a voluntary statement in writing as per enclosure 44.

(Believing

Believing the foregoing is as full and complete a statement of the whole business, as can be made and that my action in the matter will deter the guilty party and others so inclined, from indulging in such correspondence in future.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

I beg to inform you that a man in my employ makes this statement — That his brother Chü Shing is a lady's shoemaker, that on the 13 day of this month (8th March, 1876.) he accompanied the heads of the Guilds Lo Lum-Tha-ren and Chen Tsan to the Namhoi's Yamen, to compont the matter of the lady's shoemaker's shop in trial; that on that day a deputed officer called Young was on the bench who did not inquire into the origin of the case and did not make a final decision of the case but gave judgment in a most illegal way and handed over Chü Shing and the other two to the police to be detained, which is very wrong — that he (my employé) begs of me a letter to you to get Chü Shing & the other two released on bail conditioned to appear whenever they are summoned."

With regard to the case since the matter came to light on the 6th month of last year I, the Interpreter, have made repeated inquiries as to who was

(right

right & who was wrong & have long been satisfied on the subject.

Now that the case has been tried by your Deputy Officer & Chü Shing & the others have been detained by the police, I have to lay before you the wrongs suffered by the shoemaker's employees. Laborers at lady's shoes are divided into 5 professions or classes according to the parts of the shoe they work upon. Those who work on the soles of male's shoes have works quite different from those who work on similar parts of female's shoes. If they wish to work on female's shoes they are obliged to get a female's shoeshop to stand guarantee for them for their payment of the $10. fee for entrance into the new guild when their names are registered in a book.

Inasmuch as the old men (shoemakers) from inability to work are unable to get a living it has been agreed among them to follow the regulations of other guilds which is to give assistance to each, each 2 mace of silver per month, & to give

$4 for a coffin in case of death.

In the 11th year of Tung Chih they adopted a new regulation, workers on male's shoes if they wish to work on female's shoes have to pay to the guild a 30 Taels fee this sum to be paid up in 3 years. Apprentices pay only 50 cents as usual.

At that time the employers said nothing as the regulations were changed by the employers themselves, which in no way concerned the employees. No increase of the fee was required of the apprentice the master could teach them the trade without hinderance.

The present case began thus. Last year Tong Wo & Tong Kwan owners of a female shoeshop called Shan Tung, situated in Hongqua street, wanted to pay less for the lamp oil than was charged by the workers on the soles of the shoes, but could not succeed in the attempt. Being directors of the guild in that year they made use of the champ of the Guild (Tsun Wo Tong) to send circulars around

(to

to all the Ladies shoeshops requiring the masters of the shops to stop all work of the 5 classes of Lady's shoemakers and in their stead to put in masters of maleshoes. Afterwards the shop owners finding that the work of the latter class was unskillfull, gradually called back the makers of female shoes.

Tong Mo & Tong Kwan seeing their plan had not succeeded, took council with Lo Shing Tong & other vacually laymers, & made false claim to be owners of shops already closed up, such as Cheung Lee & others, they then instituted a complaint against the five classes of the shoe-laborers, alleging that each of the classes of their own accord, made general, a strike or stoppage of work, by compulsion. The 5 classes of shoemakers have posted up statements declaring their innocence of the charges brought against them. Of Tong Mo's act of compelling the shops to stop work & stating they had begun work again in the shop of Jin King & others, & that they can present 30 register books

for

for inspection. They also declare when the trial comes they will present books registering the names of those who work on soles of male shoes & of female shoes, to be examined as proof of a real difference of trade.

It appears then that the shoemaker employees did not of themselves each class separately, stop work, nor did they extort money & put their masters under compulsion. This is quite evident.

When Yaung, your deputy officer tried the case he should have inquired into its origin & looked into the evidence, decided the case justly & required the parties to comply. If he thought taking 30 Taels fee too large a sum, he might have fixed a proper & reasonable amount. If Chü Shing & his men would not comply with this decision he could have handed them over to the police for detention, & none could say but that it was just.

But before a decision has been given as to who is right & wrong these men

men suffer detention by the police.

The plaintiff & the accused should be treated alike, if the plaintiffs should be bailed out, why should the accused alone be detained? And if the latter be detained why should the former alone be permitted bail? To make such a difference is evidently wrong.

I take the liberty of writing you this letter to request Your Honor to allow Chü Shing & his friends to be released on bail, conditioned to appear in court whenever summoned.

I beg you also to make a careful examination when you will see there is a real difference of class, between the workers on soles of females & males shoes, & allow them to go back to their trade according to the old regulations.

As to whether it was right or wrong to charge 30 taels as entrance fee to the individual guilds please give your decision - that the litigation may cease & hundreds & thousands of people will give you their blessing.

When

When I, the Interpreter, in the 7th year of Tung Chih, returned from the United States to Canton, to resume my office, Jui, the former Viceroy, gave instructions or notice to the Provincial Treasurer & Judge & thereby to the Prefect & Magistrates, to inform them of my position, a fact of which you can fully inform yourself, by examining the records of your office. Still I have not dared to act rashly to screen offenders, or to otherwise interfere with justice, therefore I have never written you a line but with great care. But this case being well known to me & it being really a pity to Lee Chie Shing & his friends detained by the police I cannot keep silent.

As you must have parental affection for the people, I doubt not your feelings accord with mine, & that you will not regard my words (Lit. the Interpreters words) as nothing.

I write you a special letter, whether what I say to you is right or wrong. I wait for a reply.

I

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish you much happiness.

To His Honor Tse,
The Namhoi Magistrate,
From On Tak, (Kap.)
Office of the U. S. Interpreter.

2

To His Excellency Kap,
U. S. Interpreter,
from Nam-Hoi Magistrate's Office.

In reply I have read over your letter by which I understand the case of the men & ladies shoemaker guilds, accusing each other.

It is a matter in which the Chinese only have a right to interfere, I have summoned the parties for trial, some evidence has been shown on the surface & I will give a decision after further investigation in order to oblige you as you have requested.

I send you this reply with compliments,
Name given in a separate paper.

Tse Kam.

Canton, 23rd March, 1876.

My dear Mr. Seward,

Please advise me what action should be taken where an American citizen corresponds with the native Authorities, holding himself out to them as being the United States Interpreter.

Yours very truly.
(Signed) C. S. Lincoln.

No 140. Canton, 10 April, 1876,

Rev. A. S. Happer,

Sir,

I am informed that within the past few months you have communicated with the Chinese Authorities by letter, & in such communication you held yourself out as being an officer of this Consulate.

Will you please advise me whether such information is correct.

Very respectfully
(Signed). C. S. Lincoln.

Canton, April 11, 1876,

5 — C. P. Lincoln Esquire.

Respected Sir,

I have received your official communication marked No 140, addressed to me. In compliance with your request that I would advise you whether the information which you had received is correct, I most positively declare that in no communication to any Chinese authority have I in any way or manner "within the past few months" held out myself as being an officer of the American Consulate. And the only communication, of any Kind, which I have addressed to any Chinese authority within these few months, was a private note on March 17th, 1876, to the "Tai Yung" who is the Head Police Magistrate in these Western suburbs, asking his Kind offices to recover, if possible, the sum of 12 $ which had been taken that day from the purse of a Chinese friend in a crowd when a marriage procession

(was

was passing. The original draft of the note is with me, and if of any interest to you to see it, I will be happy to furnish you with a copy of it.

It never occurred to me that asking the Kind offices of a Chinese Officer to assist a Chinese was ~ transgressing any article of the ~ Treaty. I supposed that the article relating to that point forbid the ~ American citizen presenting any ~ matter concerning himself or interests direct by himself to the Chinese Official instead of through his Consul.

I am however perfectly willing to defer to the Consular ruling, and I greatly regret if my desire to oblige a friend has led me unintentionally to exceed the provisions of the Treaty even in the very least. Any disregard of the provisions of the Treaty was the farthest idea from my mind.

Part in reference to the Statement that in any communication, I had

(represented

represented myself as an officer of the American Consulate, I utterly disclaim it. It is however possible that someone, unknown to me, may have used my name, & written a communication. If anyone has done so, I ought to give the impression that I was an officer in the Consulate, to any Chinese Authority I will be greatly obliged if the Consul will assist me in discovering the matter.

I will also be much obliged if the Consul will furnish me the grounds upon which he felt called upon to request this communication from me that I may take such measures as may be necessary in the premises.

With much respect
Your fellowcitizen.
(Signed) A. P. Happer.

-6- No 144. Canton 12 April, 1876.

To His Honor the Namhoi Magistrate,

Sir;

Have you on file in your office any other communications from Rev

Rev. A. L. Kapper or from other American citizens residing at this port received by you within the last few months.

If you have, I have the honor to request that you will forward them, or copies of them to me,

If you send the originals, I will return them to you after perusing if you so desire.

I have etc,

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

To H. E. Lin, U. S. Consul.
from Namhoi Magistrates Office.

In reply to your despatch. I looked over all the records in my office I find no other paper from Rev. Kapper or from other of your honorable nation's citizens Therefore I have none to send you, it becomes me to send you this reply. As to the original letter of Rev. Kapper please send it back to me after your inspection as I want to keep it on file.

With

With compliments of the season,
Name cent on separate paper.

-8- No 145 Canton, April 13th, 1876.

Reverend A P. Happer.

Sir:

Your reply to my despatch (No 140) came duly to hand. On Monday next at 2 O'clock P.M. you will please be at the Consulate, I desire that your writer or teacher also accompany you at which time I will advise you as to the information & its source that made it my duty to propound the interrogatories contained in my despatch No 140.

I will also say that if any person or persons have communicated with the Chinese Authorities, without your knowledge, representing that such communications were written by you, It will afford me pleasure to aid you in ascertaining their names and whereabouts, bringing them to such punishment as they deserve.

I

I am Sir very respectfully
(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

Canton, April 15, 1876.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire,

Respected Sir,

I have received your official communication marked Cº 145, in which you request me to be at the Consulate on Monday next at 2 O'clock P.M.

In compliance with your request I will endeavor to be punctual in my attendance at the hour thus appointed.

In regard to my teacher, I would say that he has been sick for a week, so that he has not been here at his place, but one day this week, I cannot say whether he will be able to accompany me or not.

I am much obliged to the Consul for his ready promise of assistance, in discovering whether any person has communicated with the Chinese Authorities in my name.

With

With much respect,
Your fellowcitizen
(signed) A. S. Kapher.

Canton, April 17th, 1876.

10 No. 146.

Reverend A. S. Kapher,

Sir,

Will you please inform me whether your teacher has sufficiently recovered from his illness to admit of his accompanying you to the Consulate today?

If he cannot be present you may consider the investigation of the matter referred to in my despatch No. 140. deferred until such time as he can accompany you.

Very respectfully,
(signed) C. L. Lincoln.

Canton, April 17th, 1876,

11 C. L. Lincoln Esquire,

Respected Sir,

In answer to your official communicati

communication marked No. 146, of this date I am sorry to inform you that my teacher has not recovered from his illness.

I sent to inquire this morning & he sent me back word that he was still suffering from diarrhoea, & could not be at his work today.

With much respect,
Your fellowcitizen,
(Signed) A. P. Happer,

Canton, May 16th, 1876.

Reverend A. P. Happer.

Dear Sir,

Can you inform me whether your teacher who was represented as sick sometime since has recovered.

Yours very truly,
C. F. Lincoln.

Canton, May 16th, 1876,

C. F. Lincoln Esquire.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your note of this

this date I am happy to be able to inform you that my teacher has in a good measure recovered from his protracted illness, so that he is able to be in my study — He can do writing with facility but owing to lose teeth & ulcerated gum he still talks with difficulty.

Yours very respectfully
(signed) A. P. Happer.

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14 To His Excellency Hah,
U. S. Interpreter,
from the Nam Hoi Magistrate's Office.

In reply. I opened and read over your letter of yesterday, and understand all, The prisoner Chow-Sen Jing, is now held for trial to discover the stolen property, as soon as it can be found, I will then send it to you and punish the prisoner at the same time,

I write this as a reply with compliments of the season, Name on

(separate

separate card.

To His Honor Yü,
U. S. Interpreter.
From the Namhoi Magistrate's Office.

In reply. I received & read over your note & understand the same. My last letter was sent to U. S. Interpreter Andrew Happer living in Jon Fak street, as my runner misunderstood it was left at your office. It caused you trouble to write me & ask about it. It clearly shows that you give good attention to your duty & I am greatly obliged. Besides sending another letter to Happer - U. S. Interpreter, I send you this reply with the compliments of the season.

Name on separate paper.

No. 157. Canton, 27th May, 1876.
To His Honor.
The Namhoi Magistrate
Sir,

J

I have the honor to request that you send me the communication of Dr. Happer as Ch. S. Interpreter, sent to your office about 1 year ago, in relation to a prisoner named Chow Jee Sing. The reply from your office to said despatch is on file in this Consulate. I will return said letter soon.

I have etc, etc,

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

17

To His Excellency Lin.

Consul for the United States.

From the Namhoi Magistrate's office.

In reply to your despatch recently received to send you the original letter of Dr. Happer, as Interpreter, for inspection &c. I immediately ordered the clerk to look for it. Some of the clerks in the office were with my predecessor & state they remember the case well - & that the thief Chow-Jin Sing sent over by Dr. Happer was some

relation

relation to the Accounters of the late Namhoi Magistrate Chang, & that the letter was not placed on file in my office.

The record of the prisoner's name was also kept in the accounter's inner office. Before an examination by the Court was held, he was released. Therefore no record was kept & really nothing can be found to send you. I send you this special reply with compliments.

Name given on separate card.

Canton, May 31st, 1876.

Reverend A.P. Happer.

My dear Sir,

Will you please call at the Consulate today say at 10.30 A.M.

Yours very truly

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln,

Canton, May 31st, 1879.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire,

Dear Sir,

In answer to your note

of

of this date, I write to say that I will call at the Consulate at 10.30 o'clock as you request with pleasure.

Yours very truly.

(Signed) A. P. Happer.

Canton, 8th June, 1876.

20 Reverend A. P. Happer.

Dear Sir,

You will please make in writing the explanation made to me orally a few days ago, in relation to your correspondence with the Namhoi, concerning the prisoner Chow Jui Sing.

Very respectfully.

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

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21 Canton, June 8th, 1876.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire.

U. S. Consul.

Sir.

Your letter of this date in which you request me "to make in writing the explanation made orally to me a few days ago in relation to your correspondence with

with the Namhoi concerning the prisoner Chow Jui Sing" has been received, in compliance with your request, I am glad to have the opportunity of making the statement in writing in regard to the said "Chow Jui Sing", and to explain how a letter came from the Namhoi Magistrate to the U. S. Consulate on the 18th of February (or the 13th of the 1st Chinese moon) addressed to me as U. S. Interpreter.

On the 5th of January 1875, at the urgent request of his mother, I received this man Chow Jui Sing into the school which is under my care. His mother was leaving for Kwangsi province.

She requested that if anything was wanted in regard to him, it should be made known to a very special friend of the young man's maternal uncle, who was then the Namhoi Magistrate.

She stated also that there was another friend of this same uncle in the Yamen, as a clerk, of the surname Kwok.

A.

As the youth was not willing to conform to the rules of the school, he was sent away from the school on the 26 of January 1875, and went to his friends in the Yamên, as I was told. On the evening of the 11 of February when the students were at their studies in the schoolroom, which is downstairs, this man secretely came into the house & went upstairs & broke the lock off the sleeping-room of one of the students & stole some clothing out of the room & took it away & pawned it & went to a gambling shop. As soon as the student came out of the schoolroom & found his door open & his clothes gone, some of the students went out in search of the man & found him in a gambling place, and brought him back to the schoolroom. When the matter was reported to me, the youth acknowledged he had stolen the articles & gave up the pawntickets, or told where they were. As it was then after 9 oclock at night, I sent for the Constable & Watchman & told them of the matter, & who he was & requested them

them to take charge of him till he could be given over to his father's friends. It was some days till the money was made good to redeem the clothes, & the young man remained in charge of the watchman till the 16th of February. On that day I told the watchman & constable to take him & give him in charge to his friends, I sent a private letter along with him stating the reason why he was thus sent. As this friend of his uncle was the Namhoi Magistrate, I of course addressed the latter according to his official title. But I did not send the youth to him because he was the Magistrate, but because he was the friend of this Uncle to whom, in the absence of his mother, I was to apply in any emergency.

While the answer of the Namhoi Magistrate would imply that he received him as a criminal, yet the subsequent history of the case shows that he was not so dealt with. His friends tell me that the other friend Mr. Rook furnished the young man with money

for

for the journey & sent him to his mother in Kwongsi in the charge of a friend of the family. And with this statement of his friends agree the statement of the present Namhoi Magistrate, as made in reply to your application for my original letter sent with the man.

That the answer was addressed to me as Interpreter, I suppose was a compliment because I had been Interpreter to the Consulate; for the Namhoi Knew that I was a teacher & that this youth had been in my School & that I was not the Interpreter at that time. I greatly regret that the Consul Dr Tyndale, did not bring the matter to my attention at the time, that the matter might have been explained & put on record.

The fact that I had not — intended or regarded this youth as a criminal explains the reason that when you asked me if I had not had some correspondence last year about a prisoner, that I answered you, I had not,

(it

It never occured to me that it could have reference to this young man, till it was suggested by my teacher that it might refer to him, and on investigation of the name & time I found it to be so

With much respect etc,

(Signed) A. P. Happer.

No. 161 Canton, 2d June, 1876.

To His Excellency

The Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that it has come to my knowledge that some of the American citizens, residents of Canton have been in the habit of communicating with the Chinese local Officials, without the knowledge of the U. S. Consul, thus violating the 28th Art. of the Treaty of Tientsin. I shall issue a Circular to the American residents calling their attention to the provisions of said 28th Article of the Treaty, expressing my disapproval of the violation

(of

of the same.

I have therefore the honor to request you to notify your subordinates in your office not to hold any communication with Americans except it be through this Office, and that whenever they are in receipt of any such communications, not accompanied with a despatch of transmission from the U. S. Consul, to return all such to this Consulate.

By giving this your attention, you will oblige.

Your obedient servant

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

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23 Liu, Vicroy of the Two Kiang, sends a communication.

On the 22nd of June I received your despatch as follows:

(Here copy of Consul's despatch) I have read over the above. In examination of the 28th Art. of the Treaty of America with China, I find, "If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communications to the

Chinese

Chinese local officials, they shall submit the same to the Consul, to determine if the language be proper and respectful & the matter just & right; In which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration & action in the premises." I therefore notified the Provincial Treasurer & Judge to notify all the subordinate officers, to conduct themselves accordingly, & that they should not be allowed hereafter to hold communication with the citizens of the United States. If they receive any letters from American citizens (excepting from the Consulate) they must deliver them to me, that I may send them back officially. Besides having notified them both, it becomes me to send you this reply.

With the compliments of the Season.

To C. S. Lincoln Esquire.

U. S. Consul.

No 162. Canton, June 22nd, 1876.

To His Honor Jo.

The Namhoi Magistrate.

Sir

Sir,

I have the honor to state that I was made aware some time since, that your office was in receipt of a communication purporting to have been written by Rev. A. P. Happer, an American citizen, as U. S. Interpreter, asking your Honor or your predecessor in office to examine a case where one Chü Ah-Sing was under arrest for non-payment of fees due by him, as a shoemaker, to the shoemaker's Guild. The said letter purported to have been written at the instance of a Chinese subject in the employ of said Happer. An investigation was held at the Consulate at which time Mr. Happer positively denied any & all Knowledge of, & interest either directly or indirectly in the writing of the same. His, (Mr. Happer's) teacher or writer Chü Yin Ting, a Chinese subject, was present & stated that he had no Knowledge of the writing of such a communication, neither wrote it nor requested Mr. Happer to do so. Also stated he knew the party named, as in

(prison

prison, in whose behalf the letter was written. That the Sir or family name of the prisoner, was the same as his own, but they were not related either by ties of consanguinity or affinity.

I stated at the close of the examination that all the facts connected with the case, rendered it suspicious as to Mr. Happer, & especially as to his teacher, the said Chu Yiu King, which opinion was fully concurred in by the Americans present.

As I have no authority to investigate the writer he being a Chinese subject, on a charge of thus communicating, & representing the communication to have been written by another, & such writer as being an officer of the Consulate, I have the honor to request that you will cause the arrest of said Chii Yiu King and make investigation as to his connection with this matter, & if he be found guilty, to sentence him to such punishment, as in your good judgment may seem just & proper. I also desire

that

that you will notify me when such examination will take place, that I may be present with my Interpreter, with such evidence as I may have in my possession, both for & against said party.

I have etc,

(signed) C. S. Lincoln.

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25 To His Excellency Lin,

U. S. Consul.

from the Nanhoi's Office,

In reply to your despatch in which you request me to arrest Dr. Happer's teacher or writer Chee Yue Hing & notify you that you may be present with your Interpreter & with such evidence as it in your possession both for & against the party. I read over the same & ordered the police to arrest Chee Yue Hing to appear at Court & will notify you that you may be present with your Interpreter.

I find that the letter from Mr. Happer to my predecessor is in your hands for inspection & not yet returned. I desire to place it on file in my Office.

With

With compliments. (Name on card)

P. S. It has been reported to me by the Police that the writer or teacher Chiü Yiu King has been arrested, I have to inform the Viceroy & then will send you a special communication.

N°164. Canton, June 24th, 1876.

To His Honor. The Namhoi Magistrate,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of yesterday in answer to my N° 162. of date 22nd inst.

In compliance with your request I herewith send the letter purporting to have been written by Rev. A. S. Hopper to your predecessor in office.

I am, etc, etc,

(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

To, Namhoi Magistrate, sends a communication.

Chiü Yiu King being arrested in accordance with your request, he was brought before me & stated: He was "a teacher to Dr Hopper, that Chiü-Ming,

(now

" now in prison, charged by the shoemaker's
" Guild, is a native of the same village
" as myself, but we are in nowise related.'
" I do not Know his business. Do not Know
" who he asked to write a letter for him
" purporting to be from Dr. Happer. He never
" asked any favor of me, I never wrote such
" a false letter. Because Yu C. Cheung of
" the Consulate told the Consul I wrote the
" letter, I was caused to be arrested. My
" master (Happer) always calls on his —
" friends & leaves his card. Do not Know
" who made use of it in writing the —
" letter. Happer Knows I am falsely accused.
" We certainly will see the Consul & explain
" the matter to him, then the Consul will
" send you a despatch, I beg you allow
" me two or three days to wait for the —
" communication, then you will clearly
" understand the matter."

Having remanded Chu Yin Hung for further investigation, I send you this communication for your information, that you may fix a day to be present, & sit in judgment with me in the case, &

(also

also bring with you your Interpreter, as witnesses, that he, the prisoner, may not give any other reason to excuse himself, - that he may be punished for interference - or forgery in such matters.

Hoping you will not delay

with the compliments of the season.

C. S. Lincoln Esquire,

U. S. Consul.

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8. No 165, Canton, 27th June, 1876.

To His Honor. The Namhoi Magistrate,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of yesterday giving me a copy of the statement of the prisoner Chü Yin Ting made on his preliminary examination, & also requesting me to fix the day & hour when I could be present to examine the case in conjunction with you.

I will fix the time for 3 P.M. tomorrow (Wednesday) and I also have the honor to request that the prisoner Chü Ating, in whose behalf the letter was

was written be present, & that you summon the Directors of the Master Shoemakers Guild, also Soon, the Secretary of the said Guild, as witnesses.

I am, etc, etc,

(Signed) C. S. Lincoln

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29 To His Excellency Lin

U. S. Consul.

In reply, I have received your despatch enclosing the original in English. That you for 3 o'clock p. m. tomorrow to come to my office to sit with me in the case of Chü Yin King, I will be ready for you at that time. You request me to have all the witnesses present, etc, Chü King is in prison now & can be brought up at any time. The Director or Secretary of the Guild cannot be summoned in time to be present.

Soon as they hear the police have a summons for them they secrete themselves. Am afraid they cannot be brought to Court tomorrow. I have hastened the police to summon them.

I send you this reply, with compliments

compliments, (Name or card)

No 166. Canton, June 28th, 1876.

To His Honor, The Nanhoi Magistrate.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of yesterday advising me that you think it will be impossible to secure the attendance of the witnesses I desired you to summon so early as 3 P.M. today.

I think it essential for them to be present inasmuch as you think the time too short to secure their attendance, I would suggest the time for the examination be fixed at 10 A.M. Saturday next. Please advise me if such postponement meets with your approval, if so; will govern myself accordingly, if not will be over today at the hour fixed.

I have the honor to request, if this postponement be made, that the prisoner Chu Yin Ming in the meantime, be treated with as much kindness as is in your judgment compatible with justice,

I have etc,

(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

31 To His Excellency Sir,

U. S. Consul. From the Namhoi Mag.

In reply to your communication I have read over the same. You think it is necessary for the Director & Secretary of the masters shoemakers Guild to be present as witnesses.

If it will suit you I will notify you when the parties are in attendance, that you may fix the time to be present to sit in judgment with me

But I will first myself have Chui Yue Sing confront the prisoner Chui Ating. Then I will inform you.

With compliments of the season. (Name on card.)

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32 N° 167. Canton, June 29th, 1876.

To His Honor The Namhoi Magistrate,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday.

You advise me it will require sometime to summon & secure attendance at Court of the witnesses I desired to have summoned & that you will notify me when ready for

(trial

trial.

I have the honor to request that Chëi Ah Kin, master of a shoeshop named Yuen Tong - also Ju Ah Moon or Tei Him who stops at or frequents said shop be also summoned, as I am informed the teacher Chëi Yiu King frequently visits the said parties at the shop above named, doubtless they know something of his business character etc. I am advised that since hearing of the arrest of Chëi Yiu King (the teacher) they have not been seen as usual about their place of business, evidently fearing they might be summoned as witnesses.

I trust you will find it convenient to bring this case to trial without delay. It is due to the prisoner and to his master Dr. Happer that they have a speedy trial, that in case he be found innocent he may be set at liberty.

I am etc,

(signed) C. S. Lincoln.

Canton, 27th June, 1876.

Reverend A. P. Happer.

Dr. Sir

33 Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that upon more mature reflection, and inasmuch as Mr. Preston will accompany me, I have concluded that it will not be advisable for you to be present at the examination before the Namhoi Magistrate of your Chinese teacher, on the charge for which he was arrested. The evidence filed by you in this Consulate tending to establish the said teacher's innocence, will be duly presented for the information & consideration of the Namhoi.

I am. etc,

(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

Canton, June 27th, 1876.

33½ C. P. Lincoln Esquire,

Dear Sir.

Your note of 27 June, in which you inform me that upon more mature reflection, you have concluded that it is not advisable for me to be present at the examination of my Chinese teacher before the Namhoi Magistrate, has been received & its contents duly noted.

I

I greatly regret that you have come to this conclusion, & that you consider it not advisable to grant my request to be present at the examination of my teacher, for while I do not suppose that my being present would have the slightest influence on the result of the examination, yet as the teacher has been so long in my employment, I naturally feel a great desire to be present.

I am much obliged for your assurance, that all the papers filed by me in the Consulate, tending to establish the said teachers innocence will be duly presented for the information & consideration of the Sanhoi.

I, of course, am not acquainted with the rules & usages of courts as you are, but, will you permit me, with all deference, to suggest as worthy of consideration that if, for any reason, this matter should come in review by a higher court, the exclusion of me from being present at the examination might be regarded in an unfavorable light.

With much respect

(signed) A. S. Happer, P. S.

P. S. May I ask if you wish for any specimens of the teacher's writing to take with you? Since those which were used for comparing his hand writing at the Consulate were returned to me,

(signed) A. P. H.

Canton, June 29th, 1849.

34 Rev. A. P. Happer

Sir,

From remarks recently made in my hearing, I was led to believe that you had stated to someone or more persons in this community "if it had not been for the fact of your having written a letter to this Consulate impugning the character of the U. S. Interpreter, the charges made against you & more recently made against your Chinese teacher of having communicated with the Chinese local officials in violation of the Treaty &, would not have been prosecuted or pressed by me".

Will you please inform me whether you have made such an assertion or used language to that effect. I am, etc.

(signed) C. P. Lincoln

Canton, June 29th, 1876.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this date I have to state that in a private and confidential conversation with Mr. Preston on yesterday morning, I expressed the surmise, not the assertion that if it had not been for my letter to the U. S. Consulate in regard to the U. S. Interpreter the letter which came to you addressed to me would most probably have been treated as the one which came to Dr. Tyndall was. The reason I gave for such a surmise was this. The letter to the Namhoi is marked as received by him on the 15th of March, his answer to it was sent probably on the 16th or 17 of March, there is no date in the letter. Your letter to me in reference to the matter is dated the 10th of April. My letter to the Consulate was sent in on the 7th of April.

I am very glad to be assured that in having such a surmise I was wrong. For the injustice done to you by the expression

expression of such a surmise, I hear express my great regret & ask your pardon. I am very sorry that I expressed myself to Mr. Preston in such a way. I will immediately write & withdraw & retract my expression of such a surmise; & enjoin it upon him not to repeat it to anyone that such was expressed by me & I will be most careful not to express it to any one even in a private conversation.

With much respect.

(Signed) A. P. Happer.

Canton, 29 June, 1896.

Reverend A. P. Happer,

36 Sir,

Your reply to my note of this date came duly to hand, in which you acknowledged having expressed an opinion as to my motives of action in the matter of the charges made against you & your teacher.

You also acknowledge the expression of such an opinion was an injustice to me.

Your apology & expression of regret for

(thus

thus impugning my motives have been duly considered & accepted.

I, however, desire to know whether the closing lines of your communication "I will be most careful not to express it to anyone even in a private conversation" are intended to convey the idea that you still entertain the opinion as expressed, as you say, to Mr. Preston.

Very respectfully

(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

Canton, June 29, 1876.

C. P. Lincoln Esquire,

Dear Sir,

In answer to your second letter of this date I wish to say that I am very much gratified to receive your assurance that my regret & apology had been received & duly considered.

In regard to the closing lines of my previous letter of this day, I have great pleasure in assuring you that they were by no means intended to convey the idea that I still entertained the opinion I

expressed

expressed to Mr. Preston. It never occured to me that they would be to understood, or I would not have written them.

Yours etc, etc,

(Signed) A. P. Happer.

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38 Cp. 182. Canton, July 10th, 1876.

To His Honor The Namhoi Magistrate,

Sir,

I have the honor to inquire what progress has been made in summoning & securing the attendance of the witnesses in the case of Chu Yiu Ning the writer or teacher of Dr. Happer.

I have to request the examination of his case at your earliest possible convenience.

The delay gives me more or less annoyance.

I am, etc,

(Signed) C. P. Lincoln.

---

39 To H. B. Lin.

U. S. Consul, From the Namhoi Magistrate

In reply I have read over your despatch requesting to be informed whether the witnesses

witnesses in the case of Chü Yue King have been summoned & for me to bring it to a close soon. The police have been hastened to summon them but have not as yet succeeded. Now, I have punished the police, & given them a certain number of days to secure their attendance as witnesses. As soon as they appear I will notify you, I send this reply with compliments.

(Name on card)

No. 210. Canton, August 1st, 1876.

To His Honor The Namhoi Magistrate,

Sir,

Inasmuch as it appears impossible to secure the attendance of the witnesses I desired you to summon in the case of Chü Yue King & as the prisoner has already been, to some extent, punished, I have the honor to request that you release him upon his giving bail or security in a reasonable amount, with one or more good and sufficient securities, for his appearance to answer to the charge on which he is now under arrest, if required by me at any

(time

time during the period of 6 months from date of release.

Desiring you to give this matter your immediate attention.

I have, etc,

(signed) C. P. Lincoln.

To H. E. Lee.

41 U. S. Consul, from the Nanhoi Magistrate.

In reply to your communication requesting me to release the prisoner Chü Yiu-King on bail, to appear wherever summoned, and have read over same. Whenever the Chinese arrest criminals it is necessary to wait for all the witnesses to be summoned & deal with the matter according to law. If the crime is small, the prisoner can be released on security — the bond being for his appearance. As to money bonds, we have never done anything of the kind.

Now, as to the case of Chü Yiu King I will punish the police, to have the witnesses summoned to confront the prisoner. He ought not to be released on bail, as it will

will be difficult to have him appear after he has been released.

This is a reply with compliments of the season. (Name on card)

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42 To N. E. Lin.

U. S. Consul. From the Nanhoi Magistrate.

I have the honor to say that a reply was given several days ago, that to summon the witnesses in the case of Chü Yin Hing would require some time.

I have brought the prisoner before me & ordered him to hereafter conduct himself quietly & not to create any more disturbance or trouble. Should he commit offenses again and be brought up to Court, he will not be released.

It seems the prisoner has been warned a little. I now send the police with the prisoner to you and hope you will turn him over to the party who goes his security. With compliments of the season.

Name on card.

Canton, August 9th, 1876

43 Know all men by these presents that Mr. Chü Yin King, a Chinese subject as principal, & Andrew Happer as surity, acknowledge ourselves jointly & severally bound, for the immediate personal appearance of Chü Yin King before the U. S. Consul in his office at this port, whenever required by said Consul to pay into the hands of said U. S. Consul for the use of the United States of America, the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, whenever it shall be by the said Consul adjudged that the said Chü Yin King has failed to appear & answer to a criminal prosecution now pending against him, on complaint or information made to said Consul, & to abide by & fulfill any decree, order, or judgment of the Court relative thereto.

Witness our hands & seals at Canton this 9th day of August, 1876.

Chü Yin King (Seal)

Andrew P. Happer (Seal)

(Witness) Y. C. Cheung.

I, Chu Yiu King, an employé of Dr. Happer, I remember that within the past 3 years, I wrote one letter to the Namhoi Magistrate about a scholar of Dr Happer's who had stolen somethings from his schoolfellows, It was said the scholar was some relation to the employés of the Namhoi, and that they would stand as security for him. Therefore Dr Happer had the boy kept in the watchman's house, to wait for his relations to call for him, Several days having elapsed & his relations not coming for him, Dr Happer told me to write the letter & send him to the Namhoi & let the Namhoi deal with him.

Two years ago I wrote 2 letters for Dr Happer to the Superintendent of the Western Military Station, Canton. One was for Mr. Noyes about a thief who entered & stole some property from Mr Noyes schoolhouse, situated in the Chim Kwai Nan Street-. Mr Noyes counseled with Dr Happer then the letter was sent asking the arrest of the thieves.

The other letter was written for the

Master

Master of a hog-shop, Song Tai. A thief entered this man's house & stole some of the things belonging to a daughter who was about to be married. The master of the hogshop requested Dr Happer to write to the Superintendent of the Military Station forwarding a petition for him asking the arrest of the thieves.

I have not written any official letters for Dr Happer within the past 3 years excepting the 3 above mentioned, which were ordered to be written by Dr Happer.

This is a true statement & written by me Chü Yün Ting, this the 9th day of August, 1876. The writing of the above mentioned letters I remember perfectly well.

I also remember that 2 or 3 months after Dr Happer gave up his office as U. S. Interpreter, when he wrote any Chinese letters, he used to occasionally write on the envelopes "from the U. S. Interpreter". These letters were written by me for Dr Happer.

After writing these letters they were always shown to Dr Happer for his approval & then they were sent.

H

If anyone should have written me such letters addressed "from the United States Interpreter" as soon as I should see the letters, I should have no doubt the writer was an official.

The above is a true statement and written and stated by me without fear compulsion or favor.

(Signed) Chü Yü Ting.

Despatch No. 346.
Enclosure 14.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln.
No. 19. February 28th, 1877.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 267.

I judge from the tenor of your letter that you are satisfied that the letter to the Namhoi Magistrate which forms enclosure I with your despatch was written either by Dr. Happer or by his teacher "Chu-Yai-King", but upon a review of what you have submitted I find no evidence sufficient to fix the responsibility upon either one of them.

It would seem desirable therefore that you should pursue your inquiries further in order that the guilt may be brought home to the right person. This is due to Dr. Happer & to his teacher and is the more necessary as your Interpreter is held to be unreliable by the whole Missionary body at your Post.

As

As a first step you will please communicate a copy of the declaration which forms the last inclosure of your despatch, to Dr. Kapper. Your further action must be dictated by your own sense of what will be appropriate and will contribute to the end in view.

I am, &c,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Wade

One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 31st, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1880
RECEIVED

Chester Holcombe to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Statement of salary account.

Synopsis.

Covers a statement of account for salary for the quarter ending December 31st, 1879.

2

One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 31st, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand to you, herewith, a statement of my account for salary for the quarter ending this day.

A duplicate will be forwarded in due course.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Chester Holcombe

Secretary of Legation

Enclosure

Enclosure.

1. Statement of salary account for the quarter ending December 31st, 1879.

Ack. sent approval March 16. 1880. Mr. Caldwell

Ack + approve C.P.

Mr Adee

No. 347. Two Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 31st, 1879.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Interference between Chinese subjects and their own authorities.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards copies of a correspondence, upon this subject, had between Mr. Ho Lang and himself in which Mr. Ho Lang has been informed that, excepting in certain cases, such interference cannot be sustained.

No. 547. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 31st, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you, herewith, copies of 4 letters which have passed between Mr. Hle Lano and myself in regard to the case of a native Christian whose arrest by the native authorities has been prevented by Mr. Hle Lano. 1/547.

You will observe that I point out to Mr. Hle Lano that

that such interferences between the Chinese authorities and their people are not to be sustained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Hle Lano to Mr. Seward. Unofficial. Hlecember 3rd, 1879.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Hle Lano. No. 96. Hlecember 31st, 1879.

Despatch No. 347.
Enclosure 1.

Foochow, December 3rd, 1879.

My dear Mr. Seward,

I am having a little controversy with the Intendant in regard to a native Christian in the employ of the M.E. Mission as teacher to some of the Missionaries and tutor in a boy's school. I'll state the case & beg you will indicate to me whether, in your opinion, I have erred in the position I have taken.

Some 16 years ago the family of the man in question got into a quarrel with a neighboring family about the title to a bit of burial ground, and in the course of the quarrel a coffin was removed by the family of the accused. This man was then a youth and had just taken his first literary degree. Being a participator in the quarrel he was made the butt for a prosecution brought by the other family which was the stronger of the two. The young man was imprisoned for 2 years and caused by the Magistrate to pay a fine of 50.000 cash, was then released, restored to his rank as a literati, and later on was permitted to compete for his second degree.

A

A couple of years later he was employed by the Missionaries as a teacher and has been in their employ for 10 years, has maintained a good character, and in the meantime has become a member of the Church. Since his release from prison, as I understand, no reference has been made to the affair until during my absence last winter, when the complaint was revived by a member of the Old complainant's family, and Mr. Chesshire was twice asked by the Prefect to send the accused to him for examination, which he did & each time he was sent back by the messenger who took him in, there being found no ground for the revival of the complaint. A while ago the Prefect wrote me to the effect that it was now found necessary that the man should be imprisoned & punished and desired me to arrest & send him to his Yamen without any conditions as to his return.

I enquired of the Missionaries Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Sites & Mr. Ohlinger, and obtained from them all the particulars of the

the case, and that they could ill afford to be deprived of his services. They believed it to be a case of unjust persecution, looking to his punishment for embracing Christianity and to the extortion of money from him. I then replied to the Prefect, stating that the accused did not seem to me to be a criminal nor a fugitive from justice, that he had not taken refuge to, nor was he harbored or concealed by citizens of the United States. That he had been employed by the Missionaries for ten years as a teacher, during which time and up to the present time, he went out and came in at pleasure, and was daily in the public streets; and I did not feel called upon to comply with his request.

I have since received a despatch from the Intendant in which he gives some particulars of the case, Says the plaintiffs did not receive the 50,000 cash given by the defendant years ago, and had never assented to the settlement effected by the Magistrate, that the Chinese must be the Judges in the case and expressing surprise

that

that I should "be guilty of open violation of Art. XVIII of the Treaty etc etc", I object being a party to their dirty work, Have not yet replied to the Intendant's despatch, but have today stated my views on the subject to the Viceroy, through his Aid-de-Camp, who called to pay me a social visit. I do not of course undertake to judge of the guilt or innocence of the accused, but as they (the officials) have stated to me the grounds upon which they demand his rendition, the question is simply, Is it my duty in pursuance of Art. 18 of the Treaty, to arrest and hand the accused over to them?

I shall feel obliged if you will give me your views on the subject.

Yours truly,

(signed) M. M. De Lano.

Despatch No. 547.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr De Sano.
No 96. December 31st, 1879.

Sir,

I have received your unofficial letter of the 3rd instant stating a case in which you have had a controversy with the Intendant of Circuit and asking my views.

As the matter is one of a public nature and you have had occasion to deal with it in your official capacity it would have been better if you had addressed me in official form.

In my opinion it is not desirable to interfere between the Chinese officials and their own people, excepting in cases where the evidence is indisputable that the latter are being persecuted because of adherence to the Christian faith. Even then, in my opinion, such interference should be confined to representations of information and views and should not extend so far as to give asylum to the person attacked.

I am very well aware how strongly

(such

such cases as that which you have put before me engage the sympathies of the Missionaries & of Consular Officers, but I believe very firmly that both the one and the other will gain by a rigid adherence to the rule of non interference. In point of fact the complaint against the Missionaries which is most strongly put forward by the Government relates to interferences of this sort.

I am, etc., etc.,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

No. 548.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 31st, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR
15
1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Enclosure 13. to despatch number 546.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards the enclosure mentioned.

No. 548.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 31st, 1879.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Referring to my despatch number 546, I have now the honor to hand to you its enclosure number 13. which, as I informed you, I was not able to send at the moment. May I beg you to place it in its proper sequence in the despatch named.

I have the honor to be

Sir, Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

File

Mr. Adee

No. 549.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 15 1880
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 3th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Receipt of instructions.

Synopsis.

Department instructions, numbers 319. 320. 321, 322, and 323 have been received.

No. 549.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 5th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive your instructions numbered, respectively, 319. 320. 321. 322. and 323.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Wade
&
Woo

Cable

Peking January 7. 1880.

Secretary Evarts,
Washington.

Better replace Lincoln.
Suggest Shepard[1] for
Canton, Pethick[2] Hankow.
323[3] received. Advices
by mail.

Seward.

Recd. Jany 26. 1880.

1. now at Hankow.
2. " interpreter at Tien-Tsin.
3. enclosing copies of correspondence with Mr. Bingham in relation to the Lew Chew question, & instructing Mr. Seward to report any expression of desire of Chinese Govmt. for good offices of the U.S.

Ack. made.

No. 550. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 7th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 15 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The status of Mr. Cheshire in regard to his position at Foochow.

Synopsis.

Referring to a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Bailey and Mr. McLane upon this subject, Mr. Seward forwards copies of letters addressed by him to Mr. Bailey and Mr. Cheshire.

No. 550. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 7th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Mr. Bailey has sent to me copies of his correspondence with Mr. Hle Lano in regard to Mr. Cowles' appointment as Acting Interpreter at Foochow, and Mr. Cheshire's as Acting Consul at Canton.

As he has, doubtless, sent copies to the Department I shall not transmit others herewith. I send to you, however, my response to

No. 550.

Mr.

2/550. Mr. Bailey, and a letter which I am addressing to Mr. Cheshire in regard to an assertion made in one of Mr. de Lano's letters that Mr. Cheshire has "unmistakably "vacated his post" as Interpreter at Foochow.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey
No. 216. January 7th, 1880.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Cheshire.
No. 72. January 7th, 1880.

Despatch No. 550.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 216. January 7th, 1880.

Sir:—

I beg leave to thank you for your despatch number 535. in regard to Mr. Cowles' case, and for the action taken by you as shown in the despatches inclosed with it.

As the whole case has been reported by me to the Department of State, it does not appear necessary to indulge now in remarks upon it. I may say to you, however, that I regard the cooperation of our two offices as of especial concern, and that, recognizing your devotion to the service at large, I feel hopeful that we may accomplish a great deal for it.

It happens that the given case touches a point upon which

I

I am particularly impressed by the need existing for cordial cooperation between us. I mean the occasion we have to sustain the dignity and the importance of the interpretorial corps of the Consulates. It has always been my desire to promote the creation of an efficient corps of interpreters, and to pave the way for their advancement to fill Consular positions, and it would seem that now, for the first time in the history of our establishment in China, there is a chance to carry out this programme more or less perfectly.

This programme would not be promoted by the adoption of Mr. de Lano's view that it is right to make the interpreter the creature of the Consul. To that view I cannot assent in any degree, and if the present controversy results in discrediting it, much will have been

been gained.

In this connection I may inform you that this Legation has more than once urged the increase of the staff of interpreters, that they should be better paid, and advanced as opportunity offers, and that I addressed the Department urgently upon the subject some two or three months since.

My action in proposing that Mr. Cheshire should take charge at Canton during Mr. Lincoln's absence has been approved by the Department.

I am, &c.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 500.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Cheshire.
No. 72. January 7th, 1880.

Sir:—

In a despatch addressed by Mr. Le Lane to Mr. Bailey (No. 146. of November 19th) I find the following language:— "I desire to impress upon "you the fact that Mr. Cheshire has "unmistakably vacated his post with "the knowledge and understanding "that the vacancy would be filled "as soon as a suitable person offered, "and that, when leaving here, he "offered to hand me his resignation."

I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether it is your desire to vacate your positions as Vice Consul and Interpreter at Foochow, and if not, if you will state what basis there is for Mr. Le Lane's declaration.

I may inform you that the Department has already approved the

the action taken by me with a view to your assuming charge at Canton during Mr. Lincoln's absence.

I am, &c

(Signed) George F. Seward

Ack

Dft'd Rec'd
in Dept March 22
Mr Caldwell

Trade
com with instruct
Commce

No. 551. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 8th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT
MAR
15
1880
CEIVED

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Judicial systems of Great Britain, France and U. S. in China.

Synopsis.

Refers to Department instruction number 321, and states the steps taken to comply with it.

No. 551. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 8th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State,

Sir:

Recurring to your instruction, number 321. to report upon the judicial systems of the United States, Great Britain, and France in China, I have now the honor to hand to you herewith a circular letter which I am addressing to our several Consular officers requesting reports from them upon the subject. Upon receipt of 1/551.

of their responses, I shall transmit them to you together with a full statement of my own views.

I may say, generally, that I regard our system, as provided for by the Acts of Congress, not only substantially satisfactory, but the best system which has been put in operation here. I have always attributed its leading features to Mr. Cushing who, having made our first treaty, had clearly in mind the judicial establishment which would conform to it, and satisfy the practical requirements of the situation. The Treaty and the

Acts

Acts harmonize, in my opinion, more perfectly than the treaties and the legislation of other countries, and our difficulties have grown, not out of the system, but out of the fact that we have not adopted a right policy in the choice of our agents.

I do not mean that we should send to China lawyers only. A knowledge of the law would be very useful, of course, to an officer whose duty is, in part, the judicial administration of the law. What we want is a corps of consuls trained to the service, and, as a consequence, for the performance of judicial as well as of other duty. I would

far

far rather trust judicial matters
to a Consul who, in a long "
course of service, has proven his
ability and disposition to do his
work generally in a discreet and
thorough manner, than to a "
person who claims attention "
because he has been admitted to
the bar, and has practiced at it.

It is more than possible,
as I believe, that the interpretation
of our Acts of Congress to which
the Department has adhered, "
either as the result of examination
or of oversight, is, in some respects,
erroneous. I refer more particularly
to the construction put upon the
sections which authorize the "
Ministers and Consuls in China
and

and Japan to make decrees, and upon the sections which determine the right of appeal in criminal cases. In my view, the power of the Minister to make decrees is far broader than the Department declares it to be, (Consular Regulations § 430.) and that the right of appeal in criminal cases is not so limited as the Department has declared. (Section 446.) These are very important points, and I shall explain my views upon them, in my report with precision.

The provision of the Act of 1870. under which appeals in graver cases lie to the Circuit Court

Court of California may be considered objectionable, as I believe, in cases in which Chinese are concerned for the reason that they may not conform to treaty, and place native suitors unacquainted with the " technicalities of our Courts at a disadvantage.

The power of the Minister to review proceedings in the " Consular Courts which do not come before him by appeal, should be defined or declared, with a view to the defence of parties in action against " dishonest or inconsiderate " conduct on the part of Consular officers, and the interposition

of

of technical rulings which may defeat justice.

I am myself responsible, in a measure, for constructions put upon the Acts of Congress, for legislation, and for Ministerial decrees made years ago, which, in my present opinion, need revision now. This fact will not, as I believe, detract from the merit of the views which I shall put before you as the result of further experience.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

George F. Edmunds

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Circular to Consuls.
January 8th/4, 1880.

Despatch No. 551.
Enclosure.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey
No. 217 January 8th, 1880.

Sir,

I have received an instruction from the State Department "to report "upon the judicial systems of the United "States, Great Britain, and France in China, "and to accompany such report with copies "of the Court rules and forms of procedure "in force under such systems."

The Department desires, as the instruction declares "to gain a clear "view of the various systems in force", and as I am authorized further to submit "suggestions for the improvement of our system", it would seem that the ultimate object is to remedy defects which the experience of those who have practical acquaintance with the system may suggest.

I have heretofore referred to you, and to the other Consuls, questions in regard to procedure in cases between our people and Chinese and it does not appear necessary to traverse this ground again,

again, I beg leave to request, however, that you will report to me as fully and carefully as possible your opinions as to the merits of our system, having reference, first, to the Acts of Congress providing for the exercise of judicial authority by our officers in this Empire, and, second, to the merits of the regulations made by successive Ministers for the procedure of our Courts.

The English system, as might be expected in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the great experience of their officials at home and abroad, is undoubtedly the most elaborate one in use here. For this reason, and because it is based upon a system of jurisprudence similar to our own, it will be found to contain more that would suggest useful modifications of our system than the French or any of the Continental systems.

Your report will doubtless, therefore, deal more especially with possible improvements suggested by the English

English system, but it is desirable that you should not lose sight of the means which other Governments have adopted for the execution of the very responsible duty imposed upon them in this regard by their respective treaties.

Please be so good as to make your report at your earliest convenience, and to send me a duplicate copy for transmission to the Department.

I am, etc, etc,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Sent with guidfied approval March 17, 1880 ABB

(See Instr. 5 Mr. Seward March 4, 1880. 346,

Approved C. P. Wade

No. 552 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 9th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAR 15 1880 RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Lew Chieh question.

Synopsis.

Refers to Department instruction number 323, states that the Chinese did not intend to ask the good offices of our Government and indicates what further steps Mr. Seward is taking.

No. 552. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 9th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Recurring to your instruction, number 323, in regard to the Lew Chew matter, I have the honor to recall to your notice the fact that the actual position of the Chinese Government, in reference to our mediation, is set forth in my recent despatches on that subject.

You are aware that I was not present in Peking when

General

General Grant was here. I learned, when on my way to the Capital that the Chinese had asked for his good offices, and I spoke with the General himself on the subject when I met him afterward, at Tientsin. In my view, as so expressed, the duty of speaking with the Japanese would be a delicate one, but that no offense could be taken, and good might be accomplished, if his representation should be confined to a declaration that the real interests of China and Japan demand cordial good feeling between them, and that no unnecessary controversy should be allowed to grow up between them.

From

From time to time after my return to Peking the Lew Chew business was spoken of by the Ministers of the Yamen, but the fact was not mentioned that an application had been made to Mr. Bingham for his good offices.

It is not singular that such application was made for the reason that General Grant's intercourse with the Japanese would be measurably affected by Mr. Bingham's views and because the Chinese Minister at Tokio had undoubtedly represented to this Government that Mr. Bingham's disposition in the Lew Chew matter was friendly

friendly to China.

But, however desirous the Chinese may have been for the good offices of Mr. Bingham, the letter addressed to him was not, as I judge, intended to be understood as an application for the good offices of the President. In all probability the idea of asking for the aid of our Government never occurred to them.

The truth is that foreign Ministers in China and Japan have not been backward in the exercise of good offices as of their own motion or responsibility. The intervention of Sir Thomas Wade in the Formosa business

is

is a case in point. It is also true that the Chinese are not familiar with diplomatic usages. What I have written in regard to the reference of the Lew Chew matter to General Grant, proposed recently by the Chinese, will have shown you that they hardly understand, for instance, the difference between mediation and arbitration. Their ignorance in such matters must be taken into account always in estimating the bearing of their movements.

There is, moreover, a peculiarity of the Chinese which must not be overlooked. They are much disposed to draw out the

views

views of foreign Ministers, and to induce them to interfere in their disputes without any intention of subordinating their own opinions to the advice which they may receive, or of taking up a line of policy which will make the advice efficacious. I mean by this that they catch at an opinion here, and an opinion there, and lead the given foreigner to believe that he is their trusted adviser, but do not take up the essential merit of his views, nor follow the policy he has marked out in such manner as to ensure its success.

Under these circumstances my own disposition is to avoid

mingling

mingling in the controversies of this Court, and, when applied to for advice, to give it sparingly or not at all. I never go farther than to say that all questions must be determined by them in view of their general policy, and that my opinions must be considered always as subject to its exigencies. I am sure that this is the course which is most likely to preserve a Minister from unpleasant entanglements, and to conserve his influence for those graver occasions when there is a real necessity for its exercise.

I have from the beginning to the end followed this policy in

in regard to the Lew chew business.

I have written what precedes by way of explanation of what has been done by the Chinese and by myself. It remains to speak of the situation created by the fact that Mr. Bingham has dealt with the application made to him, as, in the light of diplomatic usage, he was entirely justified in doing, that is to say, as an application for the good offices of our Government, and that you have responded to it in this sense.

After what has passed between the Ministers of the Foreign Office and myself, I should not be disposed to speak

to

to them further at the moment, were it not that Mr. Bingham will, doubtless, communicate to the Chinese Minister at Tokio your instruction to him. In view of that fact, however, I cannot do less than put myself in the line of communication, in order to make any explanations which may be called for, and to avert the danger of further misunderstandings.

It is my intention, then, to have made a careful translation of your instruction to Mr. Bingham, and to direct Mr. Holcombe to read it to the Ministers and to make any explanation in regard to it which may seem called for. I enclose

a

1/552. a note of the instructions which I shall give him in this connection.

I understand that the Ministers of the Foreign Office appreciate the proposition which I put before them lately, as set forth in my despatch number 536., that mediation might well precede arbitration, and I think it not impossible that the business may take such a turn as to lead them to propose our mediation to Japan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Holcombe.
January 8th, 1880.

Despatch No. 552.
Enclosure.

Memorandum for Mr. Holcombe.
January 8th, 1880.

I have asked you to translate Mr. Evarts instruction to Mr. Bingham, number 465., and to read it to the Ministers of the Foreign Office.

In doing so, you may say that Mr. Bingham has been authorized to give a copy of it to their Envoy in Japan, and that they will doubtless receive it from him at an early moment.

You may also say, if the occasion shall seem to call for it, that I am quite aware that they did not understand, in writing to their Minister, directing him to seek Mr. Bingham's assistance, that they were really taking action which, in view of diplomatic usage, would be understood as an application

application for the good offices of our President, and relieve them from any feeling that their course will be regarded by the President as inconsiderate, by stating that I have explained the matter in its true bearing.

Please say further that as they have told me that they have proposed to Japan a reference to General Grant, it is evident that they are not in position to take any other step, and that I have no other desire, in speaking to them, than that they shall understand clearly the sentiments of appreciative friendship in which our Government holds them, and our readiness to promote the harmony of this part of the world whenever the occasion manifestly calls for our aid.

It would be appropriate, of course, for the Chinese to make

a

a response to our Government,
but this is not for us to suggest,
excepting by way of assault,
if they speak of it.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Wade

For the Secretary's perusal
C. P.

Ask Young his suggestions will be considered. C. P.

No. 553. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 9th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Consulate at Canton.

Synopsis.

Asst. Lincoln should not be allowed to return. Suggests, for reasons given, that Asst. Shepard be transferred from Hankow to Canton, and Asst. Pethick appointed to Hankow.

No. 553. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 9th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I had the honor to send to you, on the 7th instant, via Russia, the following telegram.

" Secretary Evarts, Washington.

" Bitter replace Lincoln. Suggest

" Shepard for Canton, Pethick

" Hankow. 323 received, advice

" by mail. Seward."

My several despatches, numbers 529. 534. 545. and 546., will have indicated to you that

I

I am very clearly and positively of the opinion that Mr. Lincoln should not be allowed to resume charge of his Consulate, and I have telegraphed on the subject in order that you may be apprized of my view of the case in advance of the receipt of my despatches, and by the time, possibly, when Mr. Lincoln may appear before the Department to explain the circumstances under which he undertook a commission to do business in violation of the law and the Consular Regulations.

I have, in this connection,
1/553. to hand to you a copy of Prince Kung's response to my letter to him

him in regard to the matter. It is sets forth simply that he will request a report from Canton.

In reference to my suggestion that Mr. Shepard, Consul at Hankow, be transferred to Canton, and Mr. Pethick, Vice Consul and Interpreter at Tientsin, be sent to Hankow, I desire to recall your attention to my despatches, numbers 502 and 503, in which I urged the wisdom of filling vacancies in the more important offices by transfers from the less important ones, and of advancing the Interpreters to Consular positions as opportunities offer.

You

You will have been made aware by the tenor of my despatches in regard to the Chinese emigration question, numbers 450. 452. 457. and 467. that I regard the office at Canton an important one and that, if intending emigrants are to be examined there, the responsibility of the Consul will be vastly increased.

Mr. Shepard has been at Hankow several years, he is a man of mature age, and has inspired me with great confidence both as respects his ability and his integrity. He seems to me the fittest person now in our service in China and available, who could be sent

sent to Canton.

Mr. Pethick has been a interpreter at Tientsin for six or eight years. He has been in charge of the Consulate several times, once during a protracted absence of the then incumbent, Mr. Eli T. Sheppard. He is about thirty five years of age, well educated, one of the best sinologues in China and a man of excellent character and repute. As the senior interpreter he is eminently deserving of promotion. His appointment to Hankow would be a measure just to himself, & conducive to the interests of the service, and to economy — to the latter because it would dispense with

with the need of employing an interpreter there.

I shall make no communication to Mr. Shepard or to Mr. Pethick of my nomination of them to the posts indicated, and trust that the President and yourself will see in my action no other motive than an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Government. I know well the difficulties attending the initiation of a reform such as I propose, and shall understand that your failure to accept my advice, if you shall not act upon it, does not imply that I am considered officious in tendering

tendering it.

The reference to your instruction number 323. relates of course to other business.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Prince King to Gov. Seward 1/1880. January 5th, 1880.

Despatch No. 553.
Enclosure.

4/1880

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs herewith makes a communication in reply.

Upon the 29th ult^o I had the honor to receive a communication from Y. E. setting forth that some days previous you had mentioned to the Ministers of the Foreign Office that it was reported that the Shan Hou Chü at Canton had made a contract with your Consul at that port, Mr. Lincoln under which the latter had undertaken to purchase certain guns etc, in England; that you had now received a copy of this contract and transmitted it with your despatch; that although the Consul's official title is used in the contract, the Government of the United States will accept no responsibility in the matter, and requesting me to inform the Viceroy at Canton that the Shan Hou chü has engaged only the personal and unofficial responsibility of Mr. Lincoln; and that as the Interpreter

(of

of the Consulate, a Chinese named Yü. L. Cheong acted as an intermediary in the business, affixed the Consular seal to the contract after the Consul's departure surreptitiously and without the Knowledge of the Vice Consul and had been and is an agent to receive moneys under the contract, he had been peremptorily dismissed, & requesting me also to inform the Viceroy of this fact etc, etc.

In response I beg leave to inform Y. E. that I have instructed the Viceroy at Canton to call upon the Shan Hou Chü and the Chi Chi Chü for a full and accurate report upon this business for my consideration.

Pending receipt of such reports, I submit this reply for your information.

H. E. George F. Seward,
etc ___ etc ___ etc ___ etc ___

Peking, January 5th, 1880.

Note sent to approve Mr. Blaine 4/7. 1880.

Approve C. P.

Mr Adee

No. 554. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 10th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

American cotton goods trade in China.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward is requesting our consular officers to report to him upon the condition and prospects of this trade.

No. 554. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 10th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a 1/554.
circular note which I am addressing to our several Consular officers in this Empire, requesting them to report to me the condition of the American cotton goods trade with China, and a copy of a 2/554
letter to the Consul General asking for information in regard to the project for the establishment

establishment of a cotton goods manufactory at Shanghai, upon which he wrote to the Department some months since.

I shall send copies of the responses received to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Seward to Consuls. January 10th, 1880.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey. No. 219. January 10th, 1880.

Despatch No. 554.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 218. January 10th, 1880.

Sir:—

It is understood that American cotton goods are being shipped to China in large and increasing quantities.

Will you be so good as to report to me at your convenience such facts regarding the trade as may seem to you of interest. I am asking similar reports from the other Consulates.

I am, Sir, etc,
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 554.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 219. January 10th, 1880.

Sir,

Please be so good as to inform me at your convenience whether the establishment of a cotton goods manufactory at Shanghai, reported in your despatch to the Department, number 93., is still on foot, and if so please state its present condition and prospects.

The subject is an interesting one, and the Department will desire to be kept fully informed about it.

I am, Sir, etc.,
(signed) George F. Seward.

Ask + approve
C. P.

Held as private
March 16, 1880.
Mr Park.

Andrew

No. 555. Two Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 10th, 1880.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The war power of China.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward is requesting the consuls of the United States to report upon this subject.

No. 555. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 10th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you, herewith, a copy of a circular letter which I am addressing to our several Consuls in this Empire, requesting them to report upon the war power of the Empire, as respects their several districts. 1/555. 2/555.

It is generally recognized that China has measurably awakened from the lethargy of the

more

more recent period of her history, and is doing much to take a more prominent place among the nations of the earth. For this reason, and because there is a distant prospect of the use of her armament, the information called for should prove interesting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr Seward to Consuls. January 10th 1880.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey No. 220. January 10th, 1880.

Despatch No. 555.
Enclosure 1.

Circular to Consuls.

January 10th, 1880.

Sir;

Will you be so good as to report to me at your convenience such facts as you may be able to obtain bearing upon the war power of China, including the condition of the army and navy, and of the forts, arsenals, and training establishments of your district.

It is my intention to transmit the response received from you and from other Consuls to the Department. Please be so good, therefore, as to make your report in duplicate.

I am, Sir, etc,

(signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 555.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 220. January 10th, 1880.

Sir,

Your despatch number 16. to the State Department in regard to the war power of China has suggested to me the propriety of calling for similar reports from all our officers in China.

I have accordingly addressed a circular letter to them which will pass through your hands, and I mention the fact to you in order that you may have the opportunity to make a further communication on the subject if you so desire.

I am Sir, etc,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Copy & Ex. to Mr. Evarts March 17. 1880.
Letter to Edwards Ferry March 17. 1880.
Mr. Caldwell

Send copy in answer to a recent inquiry upon this subject. C. P.
Dudley

No. 556.

Legation of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAR 15 1880 RECEIVED

Peking, January 12th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Punishment of the children of Jakoob Begg.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward refers to the efforts made by the Representatives of Great Britain and Russia to secure a mitigation of the punishment decreed, and their success. States some reasons why this family has attracted so much interest.

No. 536.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 12th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

Mr. Bailey informed the Department, by his despatch number 13. dated August 6th last, of the barbarous punishment which was to be inflicted upon the children and grand children of Yakoob Begg, otherwise known as Yakoob Khan, or Athalik Ghazi, the conqueror of Kashgaria, upon the recovery of that district by China, and their arrest

arrest.

The Representatives of England and of Russia, powers concerned in Asia in a marked degree, both made the matter a subject of remonstrance to this Government soon after the decree declaring the punishment was published. The former, in particular, urged the matter upon the attention of the Ministers of the Foreign Office repeatedly, and received, at last, an assurance that the sentence would be changed to imprisonment for life.

Yakoob Khan of Kashgaria, who is not to be confounded with Yakoob Khan of Afghanistan, was not

not a Chinese subject, but a Khokandian. He won the command of the vast territory, over which he ruled for a considerable period, not directly from the Chinese, but from the insurgents who had dispossessed the Chinese. He and his family were entitled to be dealt with, therefore, not as traitors to the Government, but as enemies conquered in ordinary warfare. He perished at the very outset of the Chinese successes, but one, at least, of his sons, bore himself as a brave soldier in the conflict.

The misfortunes of this family have attracted marked attention under these circumstances,

the

the greater, because, of all Central Asian rulers of recent times, Yakoob was the most eminent in peace as well as in war.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward,

Oct 1023 Apl. 29. 1880.

Missing 557

Kellogg 2 Cartons.

asked for duplicates July 20'80

607 Trans in 2 ?. Sept. 29/80

606. 05

Ack. as desired
March 16. 1880.
Mr. Fish.

Ack. as approved
C. P.

Ans. & dec

No. 558.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 13th, 1880.



George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Chinese steamship line to Honolulu

Synopsis.

Having seen newspaper reports of the establishment of such a line, Mr. Seward has called upon the Consul General for a report upon the subject.

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No. 558.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 13th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

As the newspapers recently received from the United States indicate that attention has been called, in a marked way, that a steamer of the Chinese Merchants line was despatched some months since with native passengers for Honolulu, and that statements are current that the Chinese are not only likely to compete in the transportation of passengers to the

the Sandwich Islands but als
to San Francisco, I have asked
Mr. Bailey to report to me any
information upon the subject
which he may be able to &
gather at the office of the &
Company or otherwise.

A copy of his report
will be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward.

Ack

Wadee

seem nothing to do more
but acknowledge
case may come up when we get
copies of Consul Jennings report &c

No. 559. Two Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 14th, 1880.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Claim of Mr. E. B. Quick.

Synopsis.

This claim for the wreck and plunder of a small vessel upon the Yangtze River in 1863. has been referred to the Consul General for a report.

No. 559. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 14th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Mr. S. B. Quich has sent to me from Shanghai, under date of December 12th, a letter, copy of which I enclose, asking my intervention to secure payment of a claim against the Chinese Government, for losses sustained in the wreck and plunder, in 1863, of a small vessel belonging to him, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Hankow. 1/559.

I

I have referred the matter to the Consul General, by a letter, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, for a report.

2/559.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. S. B. Quick to Mr. Seward December 12th, 1879.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey No. 221. January 12th, 1880.

Despatch No: 539.
Enclosure 1.

Shanghai, Decemb. 12th, 1879.

Honorable George F. Seward.
United States Minister.
Peking.

Sir:-

Herewith I send you some papers relating to a claim, which I have against the Chinese Government.

I have shown these to you before, I am now entirely broken down and unable to work, I am powerless, If you can assist me in getting this money you will be doing a work of charity as well as justice.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
(signed) Samuel B. Quick

Despatch No. 539.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 221. January 12th, 1880.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. S. B. Quick written from your port under date of the 12th instant. With his letter I received certain original papers all of which I return to you herewith.

It will be manifest to you that it would be difficult if not impossible to secure payment from the Chinese of a claim so old as this one in the absence of evidence that it was put forward at or soon after the date when it originated.

As Mr. Quick appears to be at your port, I shall be obliged if you will call upon him to make affidavit as to the facts and also to state what steps if any he took with a view to the collection of his claim at the date when it originated, and whether there is any record in your office of any representations

(to

to the Chinese Authorities about it.

As the documents which I return to you are in a very worn condition it may be well to ask Mr. Quick to paste them on fresh sheets with a view to their preservation. They may be returned to me with such report as you may make.

I am, Sir, etc,

(Signed) George F. Seward,

Ask

Mr. Seward
Com Comm

No. 561. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 15th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 15 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

PRINTED
1880

Subject.

Procedure in mixed cases.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward encloses a copy of a letter received from General Stahel upon this subject.

R. 1880

No. 561. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 15th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Having great confidence in the good judgment of General Stahel, and knowing that his experience in the management of mixed cases, both in China and Japan, has given him a practical acquaintance with the subject, I sent to him, unofficially, copies of the memoranda on procedure in mixed cases between our people and subjects of

of Lehina, and asked his views.

He has responded, under date of December 10th, and I
1/561. have now the honor to place his letter before you.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. General Stahel to Hon. Seward. Unofficial. December 10th, 1879.

Despatch No. 561.
Enclosure.

Vigo, December 10th, 1879.

My dear Mr. Seward,

I have received your two Memoranda and I congratulate you on the able manner in which you deal with the subject. You have clearly shown that by the Treaties ample provision is made for a Kind of "Mixed Court" where an official assessor of plaintiff's nationality shall sit and have a voice, judgment however to be finally given by the presiding officer who must be of defendant's nationality.

If this arrangement were carried out in practice it would undoubtedly accomplish much towards alleviating the natural apprehensions of plaintiffs when suing in the Court not of his nationality, toward a careful, dignified and impartial trial, and towards a cordial acceptance of the principle of exterritoriality. And I think it would generally insure right decisions, and go

(for

for to mitigate the bitterness of feeling which frequently, and sometimes with apparent good reason, regards decisions against the plaintiff by the Court of the opposite nationality as foregone conclusions and denials of justice.

But to carry out this very desirable arrangement effectively, both nations ought to appoint official assessors for this special purpose whose qualifications and integrity should be unquestionable. It is impossible that Consuls, however irreproachable, should fulfil this duty in addition to their ordinary duties.

Any other Kind of Mixed Court than these (I agree with you) are impracticable. For the first thing courts involve is a Code of Laws, and Mixed Courts would involve a mixed Code, the successful and intelligent construction of which, in our present condition of Knowledge as to Chinese and Japanese methods and principles of justice, or, in any Knowledge we are likely to gain of them during this

this generation, would be a task which would foil even our ablest men, and is probably impracticable.

Far better than any such attempt would be a suitable provision for carrying out the Treaty stipulations now existing, and securing the presence, at every trial of an official assessor of plaintiff's nationality with rights and powers to make his presence effective towards securing an equitable decision according to the laws of defendant's nation — And the importance of this is at least as great in Civil as in Criminal matters, for it is in the adjudication of civil cases that injustice is now more frequent.

I think the proposals which you make are very appropriate and entirely practicable — But permit me to suggest that No 3 on page 11 of your Memorandum of date the 4th Octob. should be imperative on the Consul (at plaintiff's demand) to sit as assessor.

Any interference of the Consul with

with the Magistrate's procedure (except of course in protection of his own national) would probably work only harm, and should not be allowed. In practice, and with the exercise of the tact you urge, repulsive measures for exacting truth, would rarely be resorted to in presence of the foreign official.

The general rule that justice should be done according to the law or practice of the Court sitting should be scrupulously adhered to - otherwise advantage of the interference will surely be taken to defeat justice. It must not be forgotton that Asiatic ideas on these points radically differ from ours, that we cannot change these ideas during a sitting of Court, and that there undoubtedly exists a strong & perfectly natural prejudice on the part of the Chinese & Japanese officials of all classes in favor of their own nationals and against foreigners, which tends against the obtainment of justice even under favorable circumstances.

Yours very sincerely -

(Signed) J. Stahel.

Ack

made

No. 560.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 16th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 15 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Chinese steamship line to Honolulu.

Synopsis.

Recurring to his despatch number 538. Mr. Seward informs the Department that the Chinese Government is disposed to discourage emigration of its people to the Sandwich Islands.

No. 560.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 16th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Recurring to my despatch, number 558. in regard to the prospects of the alleged scheme for a Chinese line of steamers to Honolulu, I have now the honor to inform you that the subject was touched upon by Mr. Holcombe at the Foreign Office, at a recent interview, and that the Ministers informed him that, as the Government has no

Minister

Minister and Consuls in the Sandwich Islands, they will disfavor the emigration of their people thither.

This information indicates, as I think, that no more Chinese steamers will be sent there, but of course it is not positive.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward

Add, with grateful approval March 17. 80. ABB

Ans with thanks Seward No 346, March 4th 80.

Ack + approve.

C. P.

Dr A dee

No. 562. Two Enclosures.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 16th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Lew chew question,

Synopsis.

Referring to his despatch, number 552., Mr. Seward gives the results of a recent interview between Mr. Holcombe and the Ministers of the Foreign Office.

No. 562. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 16th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I had the honor to state to you in my despatch, number 552, my impressions of the real bearing of the application made by the Chinese Minister at Tokio to Mr. Bingham for good offices in the Liu Chew business. I had also the honor to state to you the action which, after careful consideration, I had concluded to take in view of the situation

situation disclosed to me by the correspondence transmitted with your instruction, number 323.

It remains now for me to send to you Mr. Holcombe's
1/562. note of the interview with the Ministers of the Foreign Office had by him in pursuance of the instructions transmitted with my number 552.

You will see from it that the Ministers appear to have a correct appreciation of the intimations which I have made to them, as heretofore fully reported to you, and that their desire is to avail of our mediation But, until the Japanese shall have declined the proposal for the intervention

intervention of General Grant, heretofore made to them by this Government, the Ministers are not in position to propose a reference of the business to the President as mediator.

It is possible that the Japanese will accept the proposed reference to General Grant, but they can hardly do so in other than general terms, for they cannot know, as I judge, whether the Chinese have intended to propose that he shall act as mediator or arbitrator. It is altogether likely, under these circumstances, that the proposal to ask for our mediation, and, failing a result,

to

to ask us to name arbitrators, of whom General Grant shall be one, will be finally determined upon. In speaking in this way, I am assuming, of course, that Japan is desirous of healing the breach, but of her actual disposition I have no definite information.

It is right that I should leave the matter exactly where it stands, so far as this Government is concerned. The office of mediation is not to be sought for, nor to be declined. If it comes to the President, it will not be without its inconveniences and its dangers. Our position now is dignified and appreciative, and

and, so far as this Government is concerned, it is appreciated. We can afford to let the business rest under these circumstances, and this is what I propose to do, unless some new feature shall arise calling for further action.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Holcombe's report of his interview with the Ministers indicates that the Chinese Minister in Japan was not authorized to write to Mr. Bingham asking for his good offices in the very precise and urgent manner of his despatch, and it would seem that he did not report his action, did not at least, send up a copy of his despatch to Mr.

Bingham

Bingham.

Whatever the facts may be in this connection, the whole drift of the business indicates that much caution is necessary in dealing with our Asiatic friends.

Recognizing the fact that both Mr. Bingham and myself are Agents of a common Government, and that a right understanding between us is essential to the successful conduct of the business in hand, I shall address a letter
2/562. to him in terms of the inclosed draft.

I ask for your approval of my course in this and other respects.

I

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Georg F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Minute of Mr. Holcombe's interview with the Foreign Office January 12th ult., 1880.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bingham No. 2/1880. January 16th ult., 1880.

Despatch No. 557.
Enclosure 1.

Minute of a conversation had between the Ministers of the Foreign Office and Mr. Holcombe, Monday, January 12th, 1880.

Present T. E. Shen, Jung, Wang, Chung, Lin, and Hsia, and three Secretaries. (T. E. Jung and Shen were not present at the opening of the interview but came in shortly after. C. H.)

Mr. Holcombe introduced his business as directed in Mr Seward's note of instruction, and then first read to the Ministers Mr. Evarts instruction No 465. to Mr. Bingham, and then gave them the Chinese translation of it as prepared.

Having carefully read and reread this translation the Ministers expressed themselves as very much gratified at being put in possession of it, and by the exceedingly equitable and friendly sentiments expressed by the Secretary of State. They stated that they had not yet learned that Mr. Ho had been furnished with a

(copy

copy of this instruction by Mr. Bingham. They made some inquiries as to the exact purport of the last paragraph of the instruction, and, upon its being explained by Mr. Holcombe, said that they had not heard of the outbreaks among the Lewchewans to which Mr. Evarts referred.

Minister Wang, as the senior and spokesman of the party present, then went on to say that the Yamen, upon a more careful study of the Lewchew question, were satisfied that they had made mistakes in their management of it, which, at the present moment, they were not in a position to rectify. They had not fully understood the distinction between mediation and arbitration, and were fully satisfied that in view of the peculiar phraseology of the convention in settlement of the Formosan question, they would be taken at peculiar disadvantage in case Japan accepted their recent proposition to refer the question to General Grant as a proposition to arbitrate,

arbitrate, and that they were also convinced that in mediation, which might well precede arbitration, the business could be much more conveniently managed by a Government than by an individual. In view of these facts, they hoped that the answer of Japan, which had not been received, would be in the negative, in which event they should propose to Japan to ask for the mediation of the United States.

At this point T. E. Shen and Tung joined the party.

After a repitition by Mr. Holcombe of what he had said, and by Minister Wang of what he had said, and after reading the Chinese text of Mr. Evarts' instruction, and expressing their gratification at its tone, N. E. Shen reiterated substantially verbatim all that Minister Wang had said, adding that they felt deeply grateful to the Government of the United States, General Grant, and Mr. Seward for their Kind interest in this business, and that the Government of

China

China had not had, and would not have any intention of looking to any other Power than the United States for assistance of any sort in the business.

In the course of Shen's remarks it became apparent that the Chinese Foreign Office was not aware that their Minister Ho had applied officially to Mr. Bingham for the good offices of the United States. He asserted, with the concurrence of his associates, that, so far as he could remember, there was no copy of any such despatch as Minister Ho's to Mr. Bingham of July 8th, 1879, in the records of the Yamên, but added that he would cause careful search to be made, and if such a despatch could be found, would take pleasure in furnishing Mr. Seward with a copy.

(signed) Chester Holcombe.

Peking, January 13th, 1880.

Dispatch No. 557.
Enclosure 2.

2/1880

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bingham.
Confidential January 16th, 1880.

Sir:—

From time to time and notably during the last few weeks the Ministers of the Tsung-li-yamên have spoken to me in regard to the Lewchew matter and it has become desirable to communicate to you confidentially the position of the matter so far as they are concerned.

They are appreciative of the good disposition shown by General Grant and yourself, and thoroughly confident that the United States and its agents are earnestly desirous of promoting peace between them and Japan.

Acting in this spirit they have proposed to Japan, as they inform me, to refer the whole matter to General Grant, and in order to make a reference more easy and to do away with all possible irritation they have further proposed that all the correspondence which has passed with Japan shall be withdrawn on both

(sides.

sides.

Although they have proposed a reference to General Grant they have done so as I judge with no clear indication whether he is to be asked to act as arbitrator or mediator.

Since making this proposal they have concluded that it would be better to seek mediation first, and their whole desire now is that the business may take such shape that they can ask Japan to join in a request for the mediation of our President.

While stating the situation to you I must expressly request that you will not mention to the Japanese nor to the Chinese Minister nor otherwise the information which I have given, nor even refer to the fact that I have addressed you. I do not ask this because I have the slightest occasion to make the request other than the obligation which has been imposed upon me by the fact that the Members of the Yamên have spoken unreservedly to me.

and

and that I am bound and do respect their confidence accordingly.

It will no doubt occur to you that the interests of the Government of which we are the common agents will be consulted by your keeping me informed confidentially of the attitude of Japan.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Ack

Made
Sent to Commons

No. 563. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking. January 16th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 15 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

PRINTED
1880

Subject.

Shanghai Harbor Rules.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward refers to his despatch number 544, and encloses a translation of a note from Prince Kung.

No. 563. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 16th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Recurring to my various letters in regard to the Shanghai Harbor Rules, and more particularly to my despatch number 544., with which I sent to you a copy of a code of sixteen rules for that part of the harbor which is above the foreign anchorage, I have now the honor to hand to you a note 563. which Prince Kung has addressed to the several foreign Representatives stating

stating that the rules of 1878. will be put in operation at once for the district opposite the foreign settlements (the foreign anchorage) and the new rules for the district above the settlements, (the native anchorage.)

This adjustment of the matter appears to me entirely satisfactory, and I have no doubt that it will meet the views of the other members of the Diplomatic Body.

The tenor of Prince Kung's despatch is significant in respect of the assertion implied in it that the Government claims jurisdiction over its own harbors. This assertion has been provoked by

Draft

by the attitude assumed in the past by some of my colleagues in regard to the rules in question, but no question will be raised by them now on this score.

In my opinion it is a mistake to assert rights in China which we cannot maintain in view of the treaties and of international usages. Of course there is room for grave differences of opinion as to the intent of the treaties, as to the extent to which they affect the sovereign rights of the Empire, and as to the position which foreign Representatives should take up in order to defend their nationals against undue aggressions on the part of the Government.

I

I do not find, however, so much danger arising from a disposition on the part of the Government to override the treaties, as from a lack of vigorous administration generally. Our trade, for instance, suffers from illegal exactions, but such exactions are not dictated, as I believe, by active hostility. They are made because the Government finds it necessary to secure revenue, and because the local administrations are accustomed to make their levies to satisfy the demands of the moment, and without a broad regard to the paramount interests of the country.

In the matter of the control of harbors, our troubles arise

arise, not because the
administration endangers our
interests by discriminations in
favor of their own people, nor
by cutting off privileges necessary
for the free use of their harbors,
but because no adequate measures
have been adopted for their
conservancy. At Shanghai any
one owning a front lot has been
able to make a pier or wharf
or to fill up the foreshore almost
uncontrolled. The serious
deterioration of the harbor has
resulted as a matter of course.

It has been my object,
in view of such facts, to impress
upon the administration, both at
Shanghai and here, the fact that
it

it is their interests which are mainly involved, and that responsibility for the care of the harbor devolves properly upon them. A great part of the impulse which has been given to the matter has come from myself, and I look with much satisfaction at the evidence of interest in it which is now exhibited.

I shall request the Consul General to give the local authorities cordial support in the administration of the harbor rules, new and old, so soon as I learn that my Colleagues will take the same course.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Evans

Enclosure.

1. Prince Kung to Hon. Seward 2/1880. January 12th, 1880.

Despatch No. 563.
Enclosure.

2/1880.

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c herewith makes a communication.

In the matter of the Rules for the Conservation of the Harbor at Shanghai, Mr. Holcombe, Secretary of the Legation of the United States, came to this Office, December 7th, 1879, to inquire of the Ministers whether they had any thing to propose regarding the enforcement of the Rules adopted in January 1878, or any thing to suggest which they might desire to communicate to the Diplomatic Body, etc. etc.

The Ministers handed to Mr. Holcombe a draft of sixteen new Rules which &c provide for the conservancy of the Upper Hwang-poo River, above the foreign Concessions, and place this part of the river

river under the jurisdiction of a Harbor Office and a Deputy, requesting Mr. Holcombe to communicate them to the Diplomatic Body for its information.

I beg leave now to remark that the Whangpoo is a river under the sovereignty of China. Lying beside the foreign concessions it must still be held to be outside of those concessions. In reference to Section II of the Rules adopted in January 1898., which stipulates that "the authority "and control of the Harbor District, "as hereinafter defined, extend to "that part of the river opposite "to the city, the suburbs, and the "foreign settlements, and to that "part of Soochow Creek between "the settlements, etc., it would appear that the provision of the 16 new rules which place the

the

the Huangpoo River above the foreign Concessions under the control of a Deputy and a Harbor Office, is a modification for the better.

With this exception, the necessary instructions will be given by me to put into operation all the stipulations of the Rules of January 1878.

Although the Harbor Deputy and the Harbor Master have separate areas of jurisdiction they will still consult together and act in concert as occasion may require.

I have reached a decision in this business as indicated above. But as these matters affect the interests of both Chinese and foreign merchants and people I have thought it my duty to furnish H.E. with a copy of the sixteen Rules for your information,

and

and request the favor of a response.

H. E. George F. Seward,
etc. etc. etc. etc.

Peking, January 12th, 1880.

(For enclosure see
Mr. Seward to Mr. Evarts.
No. 544. Dec. 27. 1879)

One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 20th, 1880.

Chester Holcombe to the Secretary of State

Subject.

Statement of salary account.

Synopsis.

Referring to an earlier despatch Mr. Holcombe forwards a duplicate statement of his account for salary for the quarter ended December 31st, 1879.

No. 1 Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 20th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

Referring to my despatch of December 31st ultimo, I have now the honor to hand to you herewith a duplicate statement of my account for salary for the quarter ended that day, which it covered.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Chester Holcombe

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Duplicate statement of Mr. Holcombe's account for salary for the quarter ended December 31st, 1879.

Ack

Wade

No. 564. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 20th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1880
RECEIVED.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS 188

Subject.

Shanghai Harbor Rules.

Synopsis.

The foreign Representatives have agreed to accept the new rules proposed for the native anchorage, and submitted to the Department with Mr. Seward's despatch number 563.

F. R. 1880

No. 564. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 20th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts,

Secretary of State,

Sir:—

Referring to my note, number 563. of the 16th instant, I have now the honor to inform you that the several foreign Representatives have agreed together to inform the Foreign Office that they will instruct their several officers at Shanghai to give the local authorities at that port cordial support in their enforcement of the harbor

rules

rules recently communicated to
1/564. us, and to enclose to you a
copy of the response which
I am sending to the Foreign
2/564 Office, and a copy of my note
of instructions to Mr. Bailey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Seward to Prince Kung
5/1880. January 19th, 1880.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 223. January 20th, 1880.

Despatch No. 5-64
Enclosure 1.

5/1880.
Draft. Peking, 19th January, 1880.

H. I. H. The Prince of Kung.

Sir:—

I do myself the honor to acknowledge Y. I. H.'s note of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of Regulations for the anchorage of native shipping at Shanghai, and acquainting me with a modification of the Rules of 1878. regarding the foreign anchorage.

I have considered the matter of the note with my Colleagues the Representatives of the Treaty Powers now in Peking, and I understand it to be agreed that each of us should instruct the Consul of his Government at Shanghai to cooperate cordially with the Chinese Authorities in giving effect to the Rules in question.

I avail, etc. etc. etc,

(signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 564.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 223. January 20th, 1880.

Sir:—

The Chinese Government has decided to put into execution at once the Rules for the harbor at your port which were transmitted by me to your predecessor General Stahel in February, 1878, despatch no. 113, excepting from their operation however the district South of the Little East Gate creek, over which another set of Rules, a copy of which I enclose, will be enforced.

Please be so good as to extend to the local Authorities your cordial cooperation, in all appropriate ways, in their administration of the two sets of rules, and to report to me from time to time whether the objects the in view in providing the rules are being attained.

You may communicate a copy of this note and of the 16 Rules to the Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(signed) George F. Seward.

To Navy Dept. April 5. 1880. Mr Colonville

Navy Dept for Hydrographic Office
6. P.
wade

No. 565.



Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 20th, 1880.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Chinese list of Light houses for 1880.

Synopsis.

Forwards printed list.

No. 565.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 20th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith, under separate cover, a "List of the Chinese Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons" for 1880.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Asst's approval
June 12. 1880.
Wm Cadwalader

Approve
C. P.

Adee

No. 566. Two Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR
2
1880.
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 22nd, 1880.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Shooting case on the upper Yangtze river.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards a despatch from Prince Kung giving the Chinese version of the affair, his response, and copy of an instruction to Mr. Shepard to report the facts.

No. 566. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 22nd, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have received from the Foreign Office the enclosed 566.
letter reporting a case in which, as it would seem, a gun was discharged by a lady who was traveling with her husband on the upper waters of the Yangtze river, resulting in some injuries to a boy, and requesting me to direct our people in this country to abstain from using

firearms

firearms when the Chiefs of the places to which they went crowd about them and will not disperse.

I have responded to the Queen as shown in the
2/566 accompanying letter, and
called upon the Consul at
Hankow to report the facts.
3/566. A copy of my instruction to
him is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Keane

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Prince Kung to Mr. Seward.
   4/1880. January 19th, 1880.
2. Mr. Seward in response.
   9/1880. January 22nd, 1880.
3. Mr. Seward to Mr. Shepard
   No. 82. January 22nd, 1880.

Despatch No. 566.
Enclosure 1.

4/1880.

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs herewith makes a communication.

Upon the 14th instant, I received a communication from the Provincial Authorities of Szchuen covering a report from the Prefect of Kuei cho to the following effect.

Upon the 5th of November, an American missionary named Hai and his wife, accompanied by an Englishman named Li, arrived at Tso Shan Hsien. An official messenger was sent to escort them to Feng Chieh Hsien. The District Magistrate of Feng Chieh sent them an escort in turn, whom they informed that they did not desire to go further up the river, but must return to Ichang, and they at once lowered the mast of their boat.

Upon the afternoon of November 6th the Missionary & his party went upon the bank for a stroll. After their return

return to the boat & just as they were on the point of casting off in order to resume their journey, a crowd of youth who had followed them because a foreign woman had not often been seen at this place pressed about the boat & stared at them. The escort told them to disperse, and as they did not, the foreign lady discharged a musket by which a charcoal picker upon the bank named Feng Tien hsi was wounded. The foreigners at once moved the boat to the opposite bank and shortly after cast off and sailed down the river. There was no trouble between the parties at the time.

The District Magistrate summoned Feng Tien hsi to his presence who deposed that he was a resident of Feng Chieh, 17 years of age, and a gatherer of charcoal upon the river bank; that upon the day in question the boat of the foreign lady tied up at the bank and that because the children stared, a musket was fired to frighten them away. At

(the

the moment he was bending over under his load of charcoal, and was wounded. An examination of Peng Tien hsi showed clearly shot wounds upon his left side, hip, and leg, which appeared manifestly to have been made by the foreign musket. The Magistrate gave him some money to buy medicine, etc.

Thus the District Magistrate, Prefect, and Provincial High Authorities report.

In this matter I beg leave to remark that excursions by foreigners into the interior, accompanied by their families, are of constant occurrence, and that, according to the Treaties, the Authorities of the points which they propose to visit, upon being informed will send an escort to look out for them in order to avoid inconvenience.

In the case in question a missionary of your country took his family with him to Teng Chieh hsien in Szchuen. Tying his boat to the bank he went for a stroll. As the people of the place had not often seen

(a

a foreign woman, the ignorant children gathered around to stare not dreaming that the foreign lady would fire a foreign musket to frighten them away. By this act Peng Tienhsi was wounded. Inasmuch as occurrences of this sort affect seriously the good relations of the two Governments it has become my duty to narrate the circumstances of this case for Y. E's information, in order that you may inform your nationals male & female who may travel in China, that, no matter to what parts they may go, if the Chinese stare at them and fail to disperse when requested to do so, information should be given to the local authorities who will care for them, and that they should by no means use firearms lest a riot and a breach of our friendly relations ensue. This is of the utmost importance.

H. E. George F. Seward.
etc ___ etc ___ etc ___ etc.
Peking, January 19th, 1880.

Despatch No. 566.
Enclosure 2.

2/1880.

Mr. Seward to Prince Kung.

January 22nd, 1880.

Y. I. H.

I have received and examined the communication which Y. I. H. addressed to me on the 19th instant reporting a case in which a boy belonging to Feng-Chieh Hsien was wounded by shots discharged from a musket by a lady who with her husband and a third person were travelling in that district.

Having received your despatch I shall at once request the Consul at Hankow, at which place the persons in question are believed to reside, to inquire carefully into the facts and to report the result to me.

It is not usual for the people of my country to carry firearms unless they are going on shooting excursions or into districts which are known to be disturbed. I think that they recognize the fact that the dangers which attend the possession of arms are so great that more harm

than

than good comes from their possession. While it does not appear necessary therefore to issue a notice to them on the subject I shall be pleased to speak with the Ministers of the Yamen about it so soon as the report from Hankow shall be received.

I seize this occasion to renew to Y. I. H. etc. etc.

(signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 56.
Enclosure 3.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Shepard.

No. 82. January 22nd, 1880.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a despatch which I have received from the Tsung li Yamen reporting a case of what would seem to be the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a lady who with her husband and a third person were travelling upon the Yangtze River above your port.

I have responded to the Yamen that I will ask for a report from yourself, taking pains at the same time to state that our people generally are averse to carrying firearms, because they recognize the fact that the dangers attending their possession outweigh the advantages.

Please be so good as to report upon the case fully and at an early moment.

I am, etc, etc,

(Signed) George F. Seward

File

Ack

Made

No. 567. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 23rd, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1880

Subject.

Mixed Court at Shanghai.

Synopsis.

Recurring to his despatch, number 505, Mr. Seward forwards a translation of the response of Prince Kung to the joint note addressed to him.

F. R. 1880

No. 567. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 23rd, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I had the honor to transmit to you on the 18th of November last, with my despatch number 505. the conclusions of the Conference of foreign Representatives, held in this city in the months of September, October, and November, in regard to certain questions affecting the administration of justice which had attracted their attention.

Recurring

Recurring to that despatch, and its enclosures, and, more particularly, to the joint note addressed by the Representatives to the Foreign Office in regard to the Mixed Court at Shanghai,

1/567 I have now to place before you the response which has been sent to us by the Tsungli Yamen.

You will see that it is entirely courteous in tone and substance, that it states that the subject has been referred to the Southern Superintendent of Trade for a report, and that a further letter will be addressed to us upon the receipt of his response.

As

As that officer will undoubtedly refer the matter to the officials at Shanghai, it may be some time before his report will be received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Prince Kung to Mr. Seward. 8/1880. January 20th, 1880.

Despatch No. 367.
Inclosure

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs herewith makes a communication in reply.

Upon the 26th of November I had the honor to receive a note from Your Excellencies placing before me certain considerations affecting the administration of justice at the port of Shanghai which had enlisted your joint attention etc. etc.

The Ministers and myself have carefully considered what Y. E. E. have placed before us, and fully recognize Your earnest desire to place the administration of justice between Chinese and Foreigners upon a satisfactory basis.

The port of Shanghai having a mixed population of Chinese and foreigners, and the number of cases very large, a set of rules was prepared by the Superintendent of Trade in 1868, considered and approved by this Yamen, and communicated to the several

Representatives

Representatives for their action in the premises, with the distinct statement that the given Deputy is a Chinese official and must be guided by Chinese law & usage.

Since these rules were put into operation there have been no cases of complaint by foreigners against Chinese which have not been speedily decided. The graver cases have from time to time been determined by the Customs Intendant acting in conjunction with the Consul concerned.

Having now received Y. E statement of the several changes desired in the Court in question, I have to remark that, as the former ten rules of procedure were prepared by a former Superintendent of Trade, it will be necessary to transmit a copy of the statement of modifications proposed to the Southern Superintendent of Trade for his consideration in view of present circumstances, and for a report from him. Thereafter this Yamen will give the subject further attention and

(addres

address Y. E. again.

It is much to be desired that the forms of procedure may conform to Chinese usages, and that the administration of law in mixed cases may be made more perfect. Thus the rules can be permanently enforced.

I am writing to the Southern Superintendent of Trade, and upon receipt of his response, shall address Y. E. further.

H. E. George F. Seward.
etc — etc — etc — etc.

Peking, January 20th, 1880.

Acknd Apr 5. 1880
Mr Calender

Ack + thank
C. P.

Wade

No. 568. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 24th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR
2
1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Imperial College of Peking.

Synopsis.

Encloses a Calendar and "Historical Summary" of this institution.

No. 568. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 24th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to recur to my despatch number 217. of the 13th of March, 1877., in which I spoke to you of the progress and importance of the Tung Wen College, a school of foreign languages and sciences instituted in this city by the Imperial Government, and to transmit to you a Calendar of the College, which has just been issued. 568

issued.

I have taken out from the Calendar the "Historical Summary", which forms a
2/568 separate inclosure with this despatch, and which contains a succinct statement of the origin of the College and of its growth to its present dimensions and position.

The President of the institution, our countryman, Mr. Martin, is a man peculiarly fitted by his wide range of learning, by his intimate knowledge of the Chinese and their language and literature, and by his practical qualities, to promote its success

and

and usefulness.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. L. Seward.

Enclosures.

1. Calendar of Lung Wen College
2. Historical statement of the same.

Despatch No. 568.
Enclosure 1.

CALENDAR

OF THE

TUNGWEN COLLEGE.

FIRST ISSUE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PEKING:
1879.

CALENDAR

OF THE

TUNGWEN COLLEGE.

FIRST ISSUE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PEKING:
1879.

堂諭

茲據總教習丁將所編同文館題名錄一本呈閱本衙門以爲同文館設有年所其內提調教習人等隨時出入以及情形更易均不無關繫除照原本刷印外着俟每屆大考後保奏已畢倣此修理重刊以資查考

光緒五年　月　日特諭

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CALENDAR

OF THE

TUNGWEN COLLEGE.

I.—Superintendence.

Board of Regents:

H. I. H. PRINCE KUNG

AND

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Inspector Ex-officio:

ROBERT HART,

Inspector General of Customs.

Proctors:

WU TINGFEN, YEH YUT'UNG.

Assistant Proctors:

CHANG CH'I-CHUIN, YUEN FEN-CH'I.

II.—Faculty of Instruction.

W. A. P. MARTIN, D.D., LL.D.,
President.

MONSIEUR A. BILLEQUIN,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

MR. LI SHENLAN,
Professor of Mathematics.

J. DUDGEON, M.D.,
Professor of Medicine and Physiology.

H. FRITSCHE, PH.D.,
Acting Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology.

MONSIEUR C. VAPEREAU,
Professor of the French Language and Literature.

HERR W. N. HAGEN *(Absent)*,
Professor of Russian and German.

C. H. OLIVER, M.A.,
Professor of the English Language, etc.

S. MARCUS RUSSELL, M.A.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Professors of Chinese:—

Mr. Ku Jin-yung,
„ Chai Jupi,
„ Chang Kinlan.

TUTORS.

In Mathematics:—

Mr. Seih Kan,
„ Wang Fung-tsao,
„ Tu Fah-meng,
„ Kwe Yung.

In Chemistry:—

Mr. Ch'eng Lin.

In English:—

Mr. Wen Hsü,
„ Na San.

In Russian:—

Mr. Pa K'otana.

III.—Catalogue of Students,

From the Report of the last Annual Examination.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT: 38.

Wang Fung-tsao.
Wen Hsü.
Sü Kwang-kw'en.
Na San.
Shen Toh.
Tso Keng.
Wang Chen-hien.
Ts'un Tao.
Pin Heng.
Yi Shan.
Li Tz'-siang.
Chin T'ang
Wen Yiu.
Hi Chang.
Wen Siu.
Shuang Hoa.
Tai Sheo.
Yo Chü.
Ting Pin.

Sü Ming.
En Lu
En Kwang.
Ch'ung Chü.
Wen K'ai.
Ying Chü.
Chung Hwe.
Mu T'eng-a.
Sung Ch'uen.
Pao Fu.
Ts'un Hai.
Wu Kwang-pi.
Po Pin.
Su Ch'ung-a.
En Fung.
Ch'ang Teh.
Cheo Shao-t'ang.
Ch'ing En.
Tung Kw'e.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT: 25.

Yen Hai-ming.
Ts'un Jue.
Lien Yin.
Lien En.
Tchin Ts'ai.
To Kw'en.
En Hi.
Shuang Fu.
To Shan.
Tch'ung En.
Hwe Tch'ien.
Ting Suin.
Lien Shun.
Lien K'ai.
Pao Tchung.
Hi Lin-t'ai.
To Ming.
Lien Tch'i.
En P'u.
Lien Yung.
Pao Kw'en.
Wen Ta.
Tch'uen Pin.
Lien Suin.
Fu Tchen.

RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT: 15.

Pa Kota'na.
En Yu.
Ch'ing Ch'uen.
Heng An.
Kw'e Yin.
Cha-r-Han.
Mao Hung-pin.
Sung Shan.
Kwang An.
En Kwang.
Sung Fung.
Kw'e Kwang.
Kwe Yu.
Ch'ang Lien.
Ch'ien Ju-ying.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT: 10.

En Kwang.
Yu Ch'i.
To Hai.
Sung Sheo.
Ch'en Ying-tsung.
Wen Li.
King Ch'i.
Yu Hai.
To Chü.
T'ing Lin.

CLASS IN MATHEMATICS: 33.

Seih Kan.
Wang Fung-tsao.
Tu Fa-meng.
Kwe Yung.
Ch'en Sheo-t'ien.
Hiung Fang-poh.
Hu Yu-lin.
Sü Kwang-kw'en.
Wang Chen-hien.
Li Fung-ch'un.
Shen Toh.
Jen King-fu.
Lien Yin.
Hi Chang.
Wang Wen-hao.
Pin Heng.
Sin Tse-hien.

Yi Shan.
Ch'ing Ch'uen.
Pa Kota'na.
Wang Chung-siang.
Heng An.
Wen Siu.
To Hai.
En Kwong.
Sung Sheo.
Ch'en Ying-tsung.
Wen Li.
Yu Ch'i.
Ts'un Tao.
Wen Yiu.
Yo Chü.
Tai Sheo.

CLASS IN ASTRONOMY: 6.

Sü Kwang-kw'en.
Hi Chang.
Li Tsz'-siang.

Wang Chen-hien.
Yi Shan.
Pin Heng.

CLASS IN MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS: 7.

Li Fung Ch'un.
Hu Yu-lin.
Ch'en Sheo-t'ien.
Hiung Fang-po.

Lien Yin.
Tu Fa-meng.
Ch'eng Lin.

CLASS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: 9.

Shen Toh.	Wen Hsü.
Na San.	Hi Chang.
Li Tsz'-siang.	Pin Heng.
Sü Kwang-kw'en.	Yi Shan.
Wang Chen-hien.	

CLASS IN CHEMISTRY: 12.

Wang Chung-siang.	Ts'un Tao.
Jen Ching-fu.	Wen Yiu.
Pa Kota'na.	Wen Siu.
En Yu.	Yo Chü.
Wang Wen-hao.	Tai Sheo.
Ch'eng Ch'uen.	Heng An.

CLASS IN PHYSIOLOGY: 8.

Wen Hsü.	Sin Tse-hien.
Wang Chung-siang.	Jen Ch'ing-fu.
Ch'ing Ch'uen.	Heng An.
En Yu.	Pa Kota'na.

ABSENT ON LEAVE: 4.

Ts'ai Chao-hiung.	Pola Hung-wu.
Tso Keng.	Shi Yu-hoa.

TOTAL . . . . . 102.

IV.—Official Promotion.

Once in three years a *ta-k'ao*, or Great Examination, is held, after which the successful competitors are rewarded by marks of official distinction.

Conspicuous merit entitles its possessors to the first step in the nine degrees of official rank.

Advancing a step further, they are appointed to the discharge of official functions in connexion with some one of the Six Boards, or leading Departments in the Imperial Government.

These duties being at first only nominal, and demanding but a small portion of their time, they are required to continue their studies at the College, as "resident graduates."

In addition to their ordinary studies, they are expected to perform the duties of Interpreters to the Tsungli Yamên; to translate, or aid in the translation of useful books; and to hold themselves in readiness to be sent abroad to fill posts in the newly-organized Diplomatic and Consular Services of their country.

V.—List of Students Assigned to Posts of Official Duty Abroad or at Home.

ABROAD:

Attached to the Legation in England.

TEH-MING, 4th rank.
FUNG-YEE, 5th „
TSO PING-LUNG, 6th „

Attached to the Legation in France.

LIEN FANG, 5th rank.
LIEN SING, 7th „

Attached to the Mission to the United States, Spain and Peru.

TS'AI SE-YUNG, 7th rank.
THING TOH, 8th „

Attached to the Legation in Japan.

YANG SHU, 6th rank.
JIN KING-HO, 6th rank, with brevet of 5th.

Attached to the Legation in Germany.

TCHING TCHANG, 6th rank.
KENG YIN-THAI, 9th „
YIN TCHANG, 9th „

Attached to the Embassy in Russia.

KOUEI JUNG, 5th rank.
T'A KOCHINA, 5th „
KENG SHAN, 8th „
FU LIEN, 9th „

AT HOME:

CH'ANG HSIU, Tsin-shü, (the 3rd degree.)
KWOH WAN-CHUIN, „ „ („ „)

RESIDENT GRADUATES:

WANG FUNG-TSAO,	6th rank,	Board of Revenue.
WEN HSÜ,	6th „	„ „
HSI CHANG,	8th „	Board of Punishments.
SHEN TOH,	8th „	Board of Works.
WANG CHEN-HIEN,	8th „	„ „
WEN YIU,	8th „	„ „
CH'ING CH'UEN,	8th „	Clerk in College of History.
PA KOTA'NA,	8th „	Clerk in Privy Council.
EN YU,	5th „	Board of Revenue.
LIEN YIN,	8th „	Clerk in College of History.
KWE YUNG,	5th „	Imperial Household.
SEIH KAN,	6th „	Board of War.
TCH'ANG LIEN,	6th „	Board of Punishments.
EN KWANG,	7th „	Clerk in Privy Council.
HENG AN,	8th „	Clerk to Bordered Blue Banner.
TU FAMENG,	7th „	Brevet Chihien.
CH'ENG LIN,	5th „	„ „

VI.—Time Table.

All time arrangements are according to the Chinese Calendar.

The work of the year is divided into two semesters.

The first semester begins with the opening of official seals on the 19th or 20th of the first moon, and closes at the season called *shu-fuh* (about the 20th of July).

The second semester opens after a vacation of five weeks, on or about the 25th of August, and closes with the closing of official seals, on the 20th or 21st of the twelfth moon, being followed by a vacation of thirty days.

A vacation of three days occurs in the fifth moon, and another of the same length in the eighth moon.

Sundays are recognized as holidays for the foreign professors only.

VII.—Course of Study.

The full course, literary and scientific, extends over eight years; the first three being given exclusively to foreign languages, and the remainder to the acquisition of scientific and general knowledge, through the medium of those languages.

The foreign languages taught in the College are four—English, French, German and Russian; each pursued in a separate school, and, for the most part, by distinct classes of students.

Those who acquire a knowledge of English have the advantage of being able to employ it in all the subsequent stages of their curriculum, while students in the other departments must depend more or less on Chinese as a vehicle for scientific instruction, it not having been found practicable to institute parallel courses in several languages.

After the completion of the general course, students, who are inclined to do so, may remain in the College, or be sent abroad at the option of the Government, for the pursuit of special studies, with a view to professional use.

The curriculum is given only in outline, and modifications may be made from time to time, as the President and Professors may deem desirable.

A separate course of five years is laid down in the Chinese text (but not here re-printed), for the benefit of those who do not acquire any foreign language.

Those who study foreign languages are expected, by suitable exercises, to keep up the knowledge of their own; and the younger students in the department of languages are required to devote one half of each day to the study of Chinese.

In addition to the studies laid down in the curriculum, lectures for a select class are given on Anatomy and Physiology.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing and Speaking.

SECOND YEAR.

Reading, Grammar, and Translation of Sentences; Exercises in Speaking (continued through the whole course).

THIRD YEAR.

Geography, History, Exercises in Translation.

FOURTH YEAR.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Translation of Despatches.

FIFTH YEAR.

Natural Philosophy, Geometry; Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical; Exercises in Translation.

SIXTH YEAR.

Mechanics, Theoretical and Practical;
The Calculus, Differential and Integral; Navigation and Surveying;
Exercises in Translation.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Chemistry, Astronomy, International Law, Translation of Books.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Astronomy, Geology and Mineralogy, Political Economy,
Translation of Books.

VIII.—Examinations.

These are conducted in writing, and held at the close of each month.

The Annual Examinations held at the end of the year occupy three days, and are always conducted in the presence of Their Excellencies the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. At each examination, the monthly as well as the annual, an amount varying from forty to sixty taels is distributed as prizes for the encouragement of effort, and the latter is specially signalized by the readjustment of the scale of pay, which is increased or diminished according to the proficiency of the student.

IX.—Examination Questions.

(From the papers of the last Annual Examination, January 1879.)

I.—ASTRONOMY.

Find the time of sunrise and sunset at Peking on the first day of the Chinese New Year—January 22nd, 1879.

Find the time of the rising and setting of the moon at Peking on the 16th of the first month—February 6th, 1879.

Find the moon's distance from the earth, and explain the method.

Given the radius vector of the earth, that of a planet, and its distance from the earth, find its elongation.

State and explain the laws of KEPLER.

II.—MATHEMATICS.

Develop into a series the expression $u=(x+y)^n$.

Find the solidity of a body generated by the revolution of a circle round its tangent as an axis.

Give the formulæ for finding, in spherical triangles, the angles from the sides and *vice versâ*.

Find the area of an ellipse in terms of its major and minor axes.

III.—MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Find the velocity of a falling body at the surface of the sun—gravity being regarded as a constant force.

Find the maximum velocity with which a falling body may strike the earth—gravity not being constant; and show that it cannot be infinite even in the case of a body falling from an infinite distance.

Find the pressure on the inside of a vessel composed of a hemisphere, resting with its flat surface on the top of a frustum of a cone, when filled with water—the base and height of the cone and diameter of the sphere being each eighteen inches, and the frustum being twelve inches in height.

Find by calculation the absolute zero of temperature, and show by experiment that it must be minus 273° centigrade.

Given 1000 cubic feet of air at 280° F., what will be its volume when 300° of heat are subtracted?

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

By what means may the combination of oxygen and hydrogen be effected without the agency of heat or electricity?

Given a mixture of chloride of potassium and chloride of sodium, how may these substances be separated?

Given a mixture of carburetted hydrogen, hydrogen and oxygen, how may separation be effected?

Given a mass containing potassa and its carbonate, and sulphate and chloride of potassium, how are the four substances to be separated?

State the method of making sulphuric acid in large quantities.

Describe the properties of nitric acid.

Describe the process for producing hydrogen.

V.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Give the chemical composition of bone.

Explain ossification, and give the centres of ossification of the femur.

Give an account of the vertebral column.

Name the bones of the head, and point out their relations.

Give an account of the thorax and the intercostal muscles.

Describe the general anatomy and physiology of the ear.

Show the adaptation of the human skeleton to an erect posture.

VI.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By what arguments is it shown that all independent nations possess the right of legation?

State the titles and relative rank of the various classes of diplomatic ministers.

Give an account of the special privileges and the principal duties of a diplomatic minister.

What are the general objects of international treaties?

N.B.—In the Department of Languages the trials for the annual examination consist in the translation of official despatches from Chinese into foreign languages and *vice versâ*; or, in case of junior students, in the translation of extracts from books and newspapers.

X.—Pay of Students.

The College having for its object the training of men for special service, not only is the number of its students limited by the present wants of the service, but those who are admitted to its privileges are, with a few exceptions, in receipt of a Government stipend.

During the first year, or a part of it, the student is on probation, and receives nothing beyond his food and lodging. At the end of this term he has an allowance of three taels *per mensem*. If the student does well this allowance is doubled in two or three years, and respectable proficiency entitles him, after a similar period, to be advanced to the higher rate of ten taels, equal to fourteen dollars, *per mensem*.

Beyond this, the only prospect of obtaining increased pay in connexion with the College is by meriting promotion to a tutorship. On leaving the College, those sent to pursue their studies in foreign countries have an allowance of one hundred taels per month, which is raised to one hundred and fifty if they are placed on the footing of student interpreters. The next step is to the position of third-class interpreter, with a monthly salary of two hundred taels. From this they may advance to a first-class interpretership, or aspire to higher positions in the home or foreign service of their country.

XI.—Preparation of Books.

The preparation of books for the diffusion of scientific and general knowledge has been kept in view as a prominent object from the first establishment of the College. Several years ago a few works on scientific subjects were composed or translated by professors without the aid of students, but recently they have been more or less assisted by them, and in some instances the translation is executed entirely by the student, under the direction of a professor.

XII.—List of Books

Published or in course of Preparation.

WHEATON'S "Elements of International Law."
Translated by Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN.

"Natural Philosophy."
Compiled by Dr. MARTIN.

MALAGUTI'S "Chemistry."
Translated by Professor BILLEQUIN.

"Code Napoléon" (in press).
Translated by Professor BILLEQUIN.

"Guide Diplomatique" (de MARTENS).
Translated by Messrs. LIEN FANG and TCHING TCHANG, *under the supervision of* Dr. MARTIN.

WOOLSEY'S "International Law."
Translated by Messrs. WANG FUNG-TSAO, FUNG-YEE, etc., *under the supervision of* Dr. MARTIN.

KERL'S "English Grammar."
Translated independently by Mr. WANG FUNG-TSAO.

FAWCETT'S "Political Economy" (nearly ready).
Translated by Mr. WANG FUNG-TSAO, *under the supervision of* Dr. MARTIN.

"History of Russia" (ready for the press).
Translated by Messrs. KWE YUNG, TA KOSHINA, etc., *under the supervision of* Professor HAGEN.

TYTLER'S "Universal History" (in draft).
Translated by Messrs. CH'ANG and YANG, *under the supervision of* Professor COWLES. *Revised by* Dr. MARTIN.

"Chemical Analysis" (in hand).
Compiled by Professor BILLEQUIN, *assisted by* Messrs. CH'ENG LIN, etc.

"Mathematical Physics" (in hand).
Compiled by Dr. MARTIN, *with the assistance of* Messrs. TU, LI, etc.

"Human Anatomy" (in hand).
Compiled by Professor DUDGEON.

"Comparative Calendar for 1878."
Prepared by Professor HARRINGTON, *assisted by* Messrs. HSI, Hsü, etc.

"Comparative Calendar for 1879 and 1880."
Prepared by Professor HARRINGTON and students; *enlarged and revised by* Professor FRITSCHE.

BLUNTSCHLI'S "Droit International Codifié," (nearly ready).
Translated by Dr. MARTIN, *assisted by* Messrs. LIEN, TCHING, etc.

"Mathematical Exercises" (in press).
Selected and arranged by Mr. SEIH KAN, etc., *under the supervision of* Professor LI SHEN-LAN.

XIII.—Printing Office or College Press.

Besides printing books that emanate from the College, the presses of this establishment are largely occupied with official publications for the Tsungli Yamên.

XIV.—The Library.

The contents of the Library are approximately as follows:—

Permanent Books.

Chinese	300 volumes.
In Foreign Languages	1,350 „

Class Books stored in the Library.

Chinese	1,650 volumes.
In Foreign Languages	1,260 „

Class books are distributed gratuitously as they are required for use.

Other books may be taken out by Professors or Students in conformity with the regulations of the Library.

A Reading Room in connexion with the Library is supplied with newspapers and magazines in various languages.

XV.—Historical Summary.

The new basis on which the foreign relations of China were placed by the peace of 1860, led to the establishment of the Tsungli Yamên or Council for Foreign Affairs. The same influences led, in the following year, to the formation of a school for the training of interpreters, under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamên. This consisted of three departments, English, French and Russian, with ten students each.

The English class was opened in June 1862, and the two others in the Spring of 1863. The Russian class has a history which runs back for more than a century—a school for the Russian language having been opened at that early date in consequence of the removal of the Albazins to Peking, and the establishment of a Russian Mission .The Tsungli Yamên in 1861 memorialized the throne to transfer that school to the care of the Council for Foreign Affairs.

The following extract from a memorial of PRINCE KUNG and his colleagues in the Council for Foreign Affairs, dated October 1861, will serve to throw light on the history of the Tungwenkwan in this stage of its existence:—

"In the tenth year of HIENFUNG (1860), we had the honour to lay before the throne, a statement of new measures rendered necessary by the event of the late war. Among other things we stated that a knowledge of the character and institutions of foreign nations was indispensable to the conduct of intercourse. We accordingly requested Your Majesty to command the Viceroys and Governors at Canton and Shanghai to find out natives well acquainted with foreign letters, and to send them with a good supply of foreign books to the capital, with a view to the instruction of youth to be chosen from the Eight Banners.

"The Viceroy of Canton reported that there was no man whom he could recommend, and the Governor of Kiangsu reported that though one candidate had presented himself, he was by no means deeply versed in the subject.

"This explains the long delay in carrying the plan into execution.

"Your Majesty's servants are penetrated with the conviction that in order to know the state of the several nations (of the West) it is requisite first to understand their languages and letters. Indeed, this is the sole means to protect ourselves from becoming the victims of crafty imposition. Now these nations, at large expense, employ natives of China to teach them our literature, and yet China has not a man who possesses a ripe knowledge of foreign languages and letters—a state of things quite incompatible with a thorough knowledge of those countries.

"As therefore no native candidates were sent up from Canton and Shanghai, we have no resource but to seek among foreigners for suitable men.

"Mr. WADE* of England has mentioned his countryman Mr. BURDON† as competent for the post of Professor of English . . . . . .

"The languages of Russia and France ought also to be learned. We accordingly propose to open classes for the study of those languages, as soon as we can find men qualified to give instruction."

A postscript to this document submits a *projet* of regulations for the new institution; and it is worthy of note that each article begins by citing a precedent established in connexion with the old Russian school which was opened in the twenty-second year of KIENLUNG (1758).

In 1865 it was resolved to raise the school for interpreters to the rank of a college by adding a scientific department and admitting students of high attainments in Chinese learning. With this object in view new buildings were erected, and Mr. HART, the Inspector General of Customs, was instructed to engage the services of a competent corps of professors.

* Now Sir Thomas WADE. † Now Bishop BURDON.

The scope and motives of this undertaking are set forth in two memorials addressed to the throne by the Prince and his colleagues.

In the first they say:—

"In the first year of TUNGCHE (1861) this Yamên established the Tungwenkwan, and engaged professors to instruct youth chosen from the Eight Banners, in English, French and Russian. The school has now been in operation for nearly five years, and the students have made fair progress in the languages and letters of the West. Being, however, very young, and but imperfectly acquainted with the letters of their own country, their time is unavoidably divided between Chinese and foreign studies; it is therefore vain to hope for speedy results in any case, and should we require them in addition to take up astronomy and mathematics, we fear they would not succeed in acquiring more than a smattering of anything.

"The machinery of the West, its steamers, its firearms, and its military tactics, all have their source in mathematical science. Now, at Shanghai and elsewhere the building of steamers has been commenced, but we fear, if we are content with a superficial knowledge, and do not go to the root of the matter, that our efforts will not issue in solid success.

"Your Majesty's servants have accordingly after mature deliberation to propose the establishment of an *additional department*, into which none shall be admitted but those who are over twenty years of age, having previously gained a degree in Chinese letters . . . . . .

"We also propose to invite professors from the West to instruct such in astronomical and mathematical sciences. What we desire is that our students shall go to the bottom of these subjects . . . . . for we are firmly convinced that if we are able to master the mysteries of mathematical calculation, physical investigation, astronomical observation, the construction of engines, the engineering of water-courses, this, and this only, will assure the steady growth of the power of the empire. As to securing the services of men of the West, we have consulted with Mr. HART, the Inspector General of Maritime Customs, and empowered him to engage them on our behalf." . . . . . .

In the second they say:—

"The proposals contained in our former memorial having received the imperial assent on the fifth day of the eleventh month (December 1865), we have now to explain that in proposing these measures we have neither been actuated by a love of novelty, nor fascinated by the arts of the West; but influenced solely by the consideration that the attempt to introduce the arts without the science of the West would be likely to prove an abortive and useless expenditure of the public funds. Those who, without due reflection, criticise this proceeding, may object that it is not at present an affair of urgent necessity; that we are wrong in renouncing our own methods and following those of the West; or, finally, that it would be a deep disgrace for China to become the pupil of men of the West."

After replying to these three objections, they cite, with special reference to the last, the example of the illustrious Emperor KANGHI (1662-1723), "who admired the science of the West; enrolled men of the West among the Presidents of the Board of Astronomy, and entrusted them with the construction of the Calendar." They add that, "not only do the nations of the West learn from each other, daily producing something new, but even Japan from the eastern ocean, has recently sent men to England to acquire the language and science of that country. Now when a small nation like Japan knows how to enter on a career of progress, what could be a greater disgrace than for China to adhere to her old traditions and never think of waking up."

In the sequel, besides sundry other regulations for carrying out the new enterprise, they propose that—

"Student-members of the Hanlin Academy, being distinguished for literary attainments, and but slightly burdened by official duties, shall be required to enter the Tungwenkwan, and prosecute the study of science, which it is certain they would find a matter of easy acquisition."

This last proposition was defeated through the opposition of the Grand Secretary WOJIN, Manchu President of the Academy, and tutor to His Majesty the Emperor. Other candidates, mostly of high literary grades, presented themselves, and in the summer of 1867 twenty-seven out of one hundred and sixty were selected for admission, as the result of a competitive examination. In the autumn of the same year two of the professors in the Department of Languages were replaced by members of the new corps, the College as reorganized still retaining the name of *Tungwenkwan*.

In the summer of 1869 a Mathematical class in Chinese was formed and placed under the charge of Professor LI SHEN-LAN, a native of Chekiang.

In the autumn of the same year Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN was appointed President, taking the general oversight of the institution, and giving instruction in physics and political science.

Twenty students of the new levy had, in the meantime, been dismissed for unwillingness or inability to acquire foreign languages, and the whole number was reduced to forty.

In the next two years the number of students drawn from the Eight Banners of Peking, hitherto limited to thirty, was doubled, and at the same time students were summoned from the schools for foreign languages in Canton and Shanghai, while some were sent up from the provinces of the interior, and the whole number raised to one hundred, which is the present limit.

In 1870 the Chemical Department went into operation, under the charge of Professor BILLEQUIN.

In 1871 a chair of Medicine and Physiology was established, with Dr. J. DUDGEON, of Edinburgh, as the first incumbent.

A German class was formed about the same time and placed under the charge of the Professor of Russian.

In 1877 the chair of Astronomy, which had never been occupied, the professor appointed to it not having entered on the discharge of his duties, was filled by the appointment of Mark HARRINGTON, A.M., of Michigan University, U.S.A., who was compelled by ill health to resign his post, after a brief tenure of only eight months. Since that time the work of the department has been carried on by Dr. H. FRITSCHE, of the Imperial Russian Observatory, as professor *pro-tempore*.

S. Marcus RUSSELL, M.A., of Queen's College, Belfast, has recently received the appointment to this chair.

In 1873 a Printing Office was attached to the College, commodious buildings being erected for the purpose. Here seven presses and four fonts of movable type are actively employed in doing work which was formerly assigned to the Imperial Printing Office of the *Wu-ying-tien*, and in printing translations of foreign books made by professors and students of the College.

In 1876 buildings were erected for a Chemical Laboratory and Museum, the objects in the latter consisting as yet chiefly of mineralogical specimens.

This outline may properly be brought to a close by the addition of the lists of Professors and Proctors.

XVI.—List of Professors.

I.—IN THE OLD TUNGWENKWAN OR SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

1861.—Rev. J. S. Burdon.....	Professor	of	English.
„ Mr. Hsü Shulin	„	„	Chinese.
1862.—Rev. Smorrenberg	„	„	French.
„ Monsieur A. Popoff.....	„	„	Russian.
„ Mr. Ts'ao P'e-k'o	„	„	Chinese.
„ Mr. Chang Hüsheng.....	„	„	„
„ Mr. Yang Yiming.....	„	„	„
1863.—John Fryer, Esq.	„	„	English.
„ Mr. Ting Ju-me.....	„	„	Chinese.
„ Mr. Wang Chunglin ...	„	„	„
1864.—Dr. W. A. P. Martin	„	„	English.

II.—IN THE NEW TUNGWENKWAN OR PEKING COLLEGE.

1866.—Monsieur Billequin	Professor	of	Chemistry
„ Baron J. von Gumpach*	„	„	Astronomy.
„ Monsieur E. Lepissier...	„	„	French.
„ Rev. Walter Badham...*	„	„	English.
„ Monsieur Kelsch †.....	„	„	Military Science.
„ Mr. Ho Shenyung.....	„	„	Chinese.
1867.—M. J. O'Brien, Esq.	„	„	English.
„ Dr. W. A. P. Martin	„	„	Political Economy.
„ Monsieur A. Popoff	„	„	Russian.

* Messrs. von Gumpach and Badham never entered on the discharge of their duties in the College, the latter being transferred to Canton.

† Mr. Kelsch died shortly after his arrival in Peking.

1869.—Mr. Li Shenlan .....Professor of Mathematics.
1870.—Herr C. Waeber (Acting) „ „ Russian and German.
„ Monsieur G. d'Arnoux „ „ „ French.
„ „ Ristelhueber „ „ „ „
„ „ C. Vapereau ... „ „ „ „
1872.—Herr N. Titoushkin (Actg.) „ „ Russian and German.
E. McKean, M.A. ..... „ „ English.
1873.—Herr W. N. Hagen ..... „ „ Russian and German
„ Mr. Ho Kinsheng ..... „ „ Chinese.
„ Mr. Tu Tang..... „ „ „
1874.—J. P. Cowles, Esq. (Actg.) „ „ English.
1876.—Monsieur A. Th. Piry „ „ „ French.
„ „ L. Rocher „ „ „ „
1877.—Mark Harrington, A.M. „ „ Astronomy.
„ Mr. Ho Chisheng ..... „ „ Chinese.
1878.—Mr. Ku Jin-yung..... „ „ „
„ Mr. Chai Jupi..... „ „ „.
„ Mr. Chang Kinlan ..... „ „ „
„ H. Fritsche, Ph.D. (Actg.) „ „ Astronomy.
1879.—C. H. Oliver, M.A. ..... „ „ English.
„ S. Marcus Russell, M.A. „ „ Astronomy.
1871.—J. Dudgeon, M. D. „ „ Physiology.

XVII.—List of Proctors.

(1862-1879.)

CH'ENG LIN, Member of the Council for Foreign Affairs *(deceased)*.

HSIA CHIA-HAO, „ „ „ „ „

CHEO CHIA-ME, formerly Member of the Council for Foreign Affairs *(in retirement)*.

CH'EN CH'IN, formerly Taotai at Tientsin.

HUNG HSÜ, Taotai at Kiukiang.

WEN HWE, formerly Taotai at Kiukiang.

FANG JU-YIH, Taotai at Chefoo.

T'AN CHIN-CHAO, Brevet Taotai.

CH'I K'O-SHEN, Expectant Prefect.

WU T'ING-FEN, Reader to Grand Secretariat.

YEH YU-T'UNG, Senior Secretary to Board of Civil Office.

CHANG CHI-KEÜN, Senior Secretary to Board of Finance.

YUEN FEN-CHÜ, Assistant Secretary to Board of Civil Office.

PIH CHUN, formerly Commissioner to Europe (*deceased*)

雷樂石　法文　光緒二年到館署

柏　理　法文　光緒二年到館署

海靈敦　天文　光緒四年到館

賀之升　漢文　光緒四年到館

顧仁榮　漢文　光緒四年到館

翟汝弼　漢文　光緒四年到館

張金蘭　漢文　光緒四年到館

費理飭　天文　光緒四年到館署

馬　士　英文　光緒五年到館署

歐禮斐　英文　光緒五年到館

駱三畏　天文　光緒五年受聘未到館

偉貝	俄文	同治十年到館	
德達那	法文	同治十年到館暑	
林春	法文	同治十年到館暑	
華必樂	法文	同治十年到館	
第圖晉	俄文	同治十一年暑	
吉德	英文	同治十一年到館	
德貞	普學	同治十一年到館	
夏干	俄布文	同治十一年到館	
何金聲	漢文	同治十二年到館	
杜棠	漢文	同治十二年到館	
柯理士	英文	同治十三年到館暑	

丁韙良　英文　同治四年到館

何森榮　漢文　同治六年到館

畢利幹　化學　同治六年受聘十年到館

方根拔　天文

巴化理　英文　均於同治六年受聘三年經滿到館

吉樂士　兵法

李璧諧　法文　同治七年到館

丁韙良　授繙譯數習　同治七年

額伯連　英文　同治七年到館

李善蘭　算學　同治九年到館

丁韙良　改授總教習　同治九年

同文館歷任教習

徐樹琳　漢文　同治元年到館
包爾騰　英文　同治元年到館
司默靈　法文　同治二年到館
栢　林　俄文　同治二年到館
曹佩珂　漢文　同治二年到館
張旭升　漢文　同治二年到館
楊亦銘　漢文　同治二年到館
傅蘭雅　英文　同治三年到館
丁汝梅　漢文　同治四年到館
王鍾麟　漢文　同治四年到館

同文館前任提調

成　林　原任本署欠臣

夏家鎬　本署水臣

周家楣　前本署欠臣

陳　欽　前任天津海關道

洪　緒　現任九江海關道

文　惠　前任九江海關道

方汝翼　現任登萊青道

譚金詔　記名海關道

齊克慎　四川候補知府

斌　椿　原任郎中分發道

皇上訓示遵行謹奏請

旨

此後於同治六年延聘教習七年　月考取
入員二十七名入學館

乎其中華人之智巧聰明不在西人以下舉凡推算之學格致之理製器尙象之法鈎河摘洛之方倘能專精務盡得其妙則中國日强之道在此矣其延聘西人一事前與總稅務司赫德議及伊可代爲招聘所有一切辦理章程及學習人員將來如有成效應如何獎勵之處俟奉

旨允准後再由臣等詳細酌定奏請施行茲將現擬招考天文算學人員以期通曉洋務緣由恭摺具奏伏乞

皇太后

稗于實用臣等公同商酌現擬添設一館招取滿漢舉人以及恩拔歲副優貢漢文業已通順年在二十以外者取具同鄉京官印結或本旗圖片赴臣衙門考試並准令前項正途出身五品以下滿漢京外各官年少聰慧願入館學習者呈明分別出具本旗圖片及同鄉印結一體與考由臣等錄取後即延聘西人在館教習務期天文算學均能洞澈根源斯道同于上即藝成於下數年以後必有成效至現在已設之三館仍照舊辦理誠如取進之途一經推廣必有奇技異能之士出

斯聰明之士爭來查臣衙門于同治元年設立同文館延請英法俄三國教師分館教習各館學生係由八旗咨取年在十四歲內外迄今幾及五載各館學生于洋文洋話尚能領畧惟年幼學淺于漢文文義尚難貫串現仍督令該學生等將洋文繙譯漢文以冀精進祇以功力分用速效難期若再令講求天文算學等事轉恐博而不專因思洋人製造機器火器等件以及行船行車無一不自算學中來現在上海浙江等處講求輪船各項若不從根本用著實工夫即學習皮毛仍無

授再行隨時酌辦云云

按此後法文館於同治二年三月初六日開設俄文館於同治二年三月初六日開設查乾隆二十二年於內閣開設俄羅斯文館此時亦移於同文館內

同治五年十一月

謹

奏爲臣衙門現擬招考天文算學人員以期通曉洋務恭摺請

旨事竊維開館求才古無成格惟迎攬之方能廣

尙有鑪房修葺堪作館舍等因均經先後奉旨允准在案臣等伏思欲悉各國情形必先諳其語言文字方不受人欺蒙各國皆以重資聘請中國人講解文藝而中國迄無熟悉外國語言文字之人恐無以悉其底蘊廣東上海既無咨送來京之人不得不於外國延訪旋據英國威妥瑪言及該國包爾騰兼通漢文堪充此席因於五月十五日先令挑定之學生十人來館試行教習仍另請漢人徐樹琳教習漢文即以此學爲同文館再俄法等國語言文字亦應一體學習容俟覓有妥人教

附設館緣起 節錄奏摺

同治元年八月

謹

奏爲遵議設立學習外國語言文字學館恭摺

仰祈

聖鑒事竊查咸豐十年冬間臣等於通籌善後章程內以外國交涉事件必先識其性情請飭廣東上海各督撫等分派通解外國語言文字之人攜帶各國書籍來京選八旗中資質聰慧年在十三四以下者俾資學習嗣遵籌未盡事宜復經聲明鐵錢局除改作衙署外

書閣藏書

存儲漢洋書籍用資查考並有學生應用各種功課之書以備隨時分給各館

用資查考之書計有

漢文　三百　本　餘有重本

洋文　一千五百四十七本

各種功課之書計有

漢文算學等書一千六百五十三本

洋文　一千二百六十七本

除課讀之書隨時分給各館外其餘任聽教習學生等借閱註冊存記以免遺失

算學課藝 副教習庶吉士袁等編輯 算學教習李善蘭鑒定

館內設有印書處刷印同文館繙譯著作及總署文件等書

富國策 副教習汪鳳藻譯 總教習丁韙良鑒定

俄國史畧 副教習桂榮等譯 俄文教習夏干鑒定

各國史畧 學生長秀楊楓等譯 總教習丁韙良鑒定未完

化學闡原 化學教習畢利干譯 副教習承霖助譯未完

格物測算 總教習丁韙良口授 副教習杜法孟等筆述未完

體骨考畧 醫學教習德貞譯未完

戊寅中西合歷 天文教習海靈敎算輯 學生熙瑋等譯

己卯庚辰中西合歷 天文教習海靈敎 費理飭算輯 學生熙瑋等譯

公法千章 總教習丁韙良譯 副教習聯芳慶常等助譯

繙譯書籍

自開館以來譯書爲要務其初總教習教習等自譯近來則學生頗可襄助間有能自行繙譯者茲將歷年所譯書目開列於後

萬國公法 總教習丁韙良在本署譯

格物入門 總教習丁韙良著

化學指南 化學教習畢利干譯

法國律例 化學教習畢利干譯未完

星軺指掌 副教習聯芳慶常譯

公法便覽 副教習汪鳳藻儀等譯 總教習丁韙良鑒定

英文舉隅 副教習汪鳳藻譯 總教習丁韙良鑒定

薪水膏火

同文館既係爲國家培養人才而設則入館學生向例按等給予膏火薪水其入後館肄習洋文者月給膏火三兩俟學有成效選拔前館月給膏火六兩越數年課業頗有進益則增至十兩更擇其優長者舉充副教習月給薪水十五兩至選派出洋作繙譯學生者月給薪水一百兩作三等繙譯官者月給薪水二百兩餘隨陞階漸增以昭激勸

船日行八百九十八里需若干日往返
日距地二萬七千四百四十萬里光行每
秒五十六萬里試推日光至地需若干
分秒
見電光後十五秒方聞雷聲其聲行每秒
一千零四十洋尺試推雷擊處遠近若
何
於某城南門放礮見光後越十二秒聲方
聞於北門試推二門相距若干遠

克伯爾測定天文三綱試一一言之

弧三角有邊求角有角求邊試列其各式

橢圓求面積其公式若何

算學題 洋文

自鳴鐘一晝夜間共打幾下試以加乘二

法核算

設圖人種園地二塊一有$\frac{五}{四}$畝一有$\frac{七}{三}$

畝每畝得菜價銀$\frac{九}{一一}\frac{七}{}$兩試推共得銀若

干

金山距上海二萬零六百五十四里設輪

論臂肘與其交節

論胸堂與肋中動肉之功用

論尻骨盤與其男女之分別

論足橋

論耳部位之大略與其司聽之理

論人眞立之時骨骸之奧妙

天文題 洋文

試推月距地若干遠並論其法

知某星帶徑地之帶徑並星地相距三者

試推其日距角度公式

硝强水之性情如何
煉輕氣之法如何
輕氣與養氣相感之理如何

醫學題

按化學以論骨之底質
論變骨之理與大腿骨種發出之理
論脊骨
論腦骨各處某骨與某骨如何相連
論下口骨與其骨之交節
論上肢與下肢相同之骨名

化學題

如不能使熱電各力而欲令輕養二氣相合須用何物

如欲分鈺綠鐵綠二質其法何如

設有炭(四)輕氣養氣輕氣三氣以何法能將其氣分之

鉛鋇鐵以何法能化而分之

如一物內含鈺鈺炭強鈺磺強鈺綠四質以何法能化而分之

以何法能多煉磺強水

作磺酸氣其法若何

遇更易國主駐京使臣位次何以定之其
定法不一而各有成案試言之
頭等公使得邀破格優待之禮試言其概
公使權利之尤要者試言之
公使職守其尤重者在何事
各國議立條約所論何事居多
公使偶不安分有遣之出疆者係因何事
並引以成案
公使停職其故有七試述之

爲人所未經見而算術尙可推之實事尙可驗之其各法若何

有千尺之氣熱二百八十度若減熱三百度（法輪表）試推氣縮若干

有氣球盛氣萬尺熱八十度（法輪表）升空十里減熱百度試推其氣積增減若何

公法學

遣使之權自主之國皆有之何以辯之

此國遣使彼國有拒而不接者其故何也

使臣有四等試言其序

格物測算題

有半球與正立圓錐合成一器其錐頂截去五寸將半球平面向下而倚於其上球徑錐底錐高皆尺半盛水試求內受壓力若干

氣學力積反比之理試言之並以曲線畫圖發明之

有人以泳氣鐘入水撈取貨物鐘形如圓錐高七尺底徑六尺鐘入水三丈試推水入鐘若干

除寒暑表之極冷點更有所謂寒極其冷

今有平圓以切線爲軸試求其體積

重句邊句相乘等于半徑冪試作圖解

今有平圓內容外切二等式句股形只云

外句股和三百九十一內句股較四十

二求圓徑若干

今有開方式

正 三 二 三 八
負 一 三 四 九 二
正 三 二 〇 〇 〇
正 八 一 〇 〇 〇

試開得若干

光緒四年歲試題 繙譯題或譯公文或摘譯書籍皆不錄

天文算學題

試求京師巳卯元旦太陽出入時刻

試求京師巳卯元宵太陰出入時刻

墜物之速率由地球而推之於太陽其法若何

設物自無窮遠墜地其速不能無窮試論其理而推其數

今有〔天上地下〕二戊卯試求其級數

考試日期

考試分有月課季考歲試

月課季考於月終舉行

歲試於封印前舉行

月課季考用二日係提調教習等監場

歲試用三日係　堂憲監場

月課例給花紅銀　兩

季考例給花紅銀　兩

歲試例給花紅銀　兩

歲試則酌量課業之進退而增減薪水

以漢洋合璧刷印三百本交與館生各執一
本俾知趨向

光緒二年　月　日特諭

地理金石

至漢文經學原當始終不已故於課程並未另列向來初學者每日專以半日用功於漢文其稍進者亦皆隨時練習作文至於醫學亦未列入課程者蓋非諸生必由之徑或隨時涉於體骨等論以廣學識或俟

堂憲諭令而專習之皆可

堂諭附

總教習會同各館教習前擬課程表一紙呈

堂批閱茲遇整頓館務著將課程表繙譯洋文

首年　數理啓蒙　九章算法　代數學

二年　學四元解　幾何原本　平三角弧三角

三年　格物入門　兼講化學　重學測算

四年　微分積分　航海測算　天文測算

講求機器

五年　萬國公法　富國策　天文測算

練習譯書

以上課程惟漢文熟諳資質聰慧者可期成就否則年數雖加倍亦難望有成至西語則當始終勤習無或間斷而天文化學測地諸學欲精其藝者必分途而力求之或一年或數年不可限定此其大綱至於細目仍宜與各館教習隨時體察酌量變通可也

其年齒稍長無暇肄及洋文僅藉譯本而求諸學者共須五年

五年

講求格物　幾何原本　平三角弧三角

練習譯書

六年

講求機器　微分積分　航海測算

練習譯書

七年

講求化學　天文測算　萬國公法

練習譯書

八年

天文測算　地理金石　富國策

課程表

由洋文而及諸學共須八年館中肄習洋文四種即英法俄德四國文字也其習英文者能精之以及諸課而始終無阻其餘三國文字雖熟習之間須精讀文以及格算諸學

首年　認字寫字　淺解辭句　講解淺書

二年　講解淺書　練習文法　繙譯條子

三年　講各國地圖　讀各國史畧　繙譯選編

四年　數理啓蒙　代數學　繙譯公文

放學日期

正　月 自開印日起開館

十二月 自封印日起放館

清明節 放學一日

端陽節 放學三日

中元節 放學一日

中秋節 放學三日

夏季自初伏起除漢文功課而外其餘功課皆停止一月

每值房虛星昴日洋教習放假一日學生中有在各衙門當差者每月例准給假六日 無定期

候選筆帖式聯印

國史館謄錄官慶全

廂藍旗貼寫恒安

戶部主事文續

兵部主事席淦

刑部主事常聯

內閣中書巴克他訥

內閣中書恩光

刑部筆帖式熙璋

工部筆帖式沈鐸

工部筆帖式王鎭賢

工部筆帖式文祐

陞遷出館

直隸卽用知縣長秀 丁丑進士

內閣中書郭萬俊 丙子進士

北洋大臣公署繙譯朱格仁

蘇松太道公署繙譯楊兆鋆

分部留館

戶部員外郎恩裕

內務府員外郎貴榮

戶部主事汪鳳藻

九品官福連

在駐美日秘三國

欽差公署

候選通判蔡錫勇

戶部筆帖式廷鐸

在駐日本國

欽差公署

戶部主事楊樞

國史館謄錄官任敬和

在駐德國
欽差公署
工部主事慶常
從九品銜賡音泰
從九品銜蔭昌

在駐俄國
欽差公署
戶部郎中桂榮
工郎員外郎塔克什訥
八品官賡善

隨使出洋

在駐英國

欽差公署

戶部員外郎鳳儀

兵部員外郎德明

都察院都事左秉隆

在駐法國

欽差公署

戶部郎中聯芳

內閣中書聯興

學生陞途

每三年舉行大考（即歲考）後由總署擇優奏保官職自八九品銜起至分部行走其在京者仍留館肄業譯書並在總署充當繙譯其課業較精者選派隨使出洋

此次應試學生九十八名應其未到者共一百零二名

時雨化未到

博勒洪武未到

左庚未到

蔡兆熊未到

恒安 共十三名

醫學

文續
王鍾祥
慶全
恩裕
辛澤賢
任敬敷
恒安
巴克他訥 共八名

王鍾祥
任敬敷
巴克他訥
恩裕
王文灝
慶全
存燾
文祐
文秀
岳志
岱壽

那三
黎子祥
徐廣坤
王鎭賢
文續
熙璋
斌衡
懿善 共九名

漢文化學
承霖

格物測算

李逢春

胡玉麟

陳壽田

熊方柏

聯印

杜法孟

承霖 共七名

公法學

沈鐸

存燾
恩光
松壽
陳應宗
文利
文祐
岳志
岱壽
玉啟 共十一名

洋文天文

徐廣坤

熙璋

黎子祥

王鎭賢

懿善

斌衡 共六名

洋文算學

文秀

德一海

聯印
熙璋
王文灝
斌衡
辛澤賢
懿善
慶全
巴克他訥
王鍾祥
恒安 共二十二名

汪鳳藻
杜法孟
貴　榮
陳壽田
熊方柏
胡玉麟
徐廣坤
王鎭賢
李逢春
沈　鐸
任敬敷

德海
松壽
陳應宗
文利
景啟
玉海
德志
廷琳 共十名

漢文算學
席塗

廣安
恩廣
嵩封
奎光
桂煜
常聯
錢汝英 共十五名

布文館
恩光
玉啟

聯勳 共二十五名

俄文館
巴克他訥
恩裕
慶全
恒安
奎印
扎爾罕
毛鴻賓
松山

聯凱　希林泰　恩溥　文達
寶鍾　德明　聯琦　寶焜　銓斌
聯湧　福振

聯聯金德恩雙德崇匪定連

印恩采昆禧弗善恩謙勳順

柏斌
蘇崇阿
恩豐
長德
周召棠
慶恩
東魁 共三十八名

法文館
閻海明
存瑞

恩祿　恩光　崇志　文凱　英志　忠穗　穆騰額　松泉　保福　存海　武光璧

柏斌
蘇崇阿
恩豐
長德
周召棠
慶恩
東魁 共三十八名

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恩祿　恩光　崇志　文凱　英志　忠穗　穆騰額　松泉　保福　存海　武光璧

懿善
黎子祥
金湯
文祐
熙璋
文秀
雙華
岱壽
岳志
定斌
徐明

學生名單 以戊寅歲試榜爲序

英文館

汪鳳藻
文續
徐廣坤
那三
沈鐸
左庚
王鎭賢
存燾
斌衡

副教習

算學　席淦

汪鳳藻

杜法孟

貴榮

化學　承霖

英文

文續三

那文

俄文

巴克他訥

漢文教習

顧仁榮

天文教習 暑

費理飭

漢文教習

翟汝弼

張金蘭

英文教習

歐禮斐

天文教習

駱三畏 未到館 以上均以到館先後爲序

總教習
丁韙良
算學教習
李善蘭
化學教習
畢利幹
法文教習
華必樂
醫學教習
德貞
俄布文教習
夏干

提調官

二品頂戴內閣侍讀學士吳廷芬

道銜吏部郎中葉毓桐

道銜戶部郎中張其濬

四品銜吏部主事苑棻池

總管大臣 即總理各國事務大臣

和碩恭親王

寶中堂

沈中堂

尚書景

尚書董

總憲崇

侍郎王

正卿夏

監察官

布政使街 總稅務司赫德

書閣藏書
設館緣起 摘錄奏摺
歷任提調名單
歷任漢洋教習名單

目錄

館政
掌教
學生名單
學生陞途
放學日期
課程表
考試日期
歲試題
薪水膏火
繙譯書籍單 印書附

光緒五年　月　日特諭

堂諭

茲據總教習丁將所編同文館題名錄一本

呈

閱本衙門以爲同文館設有年所其內提調教習人等隨時出入以及情形更易均不無關繫除照原本刷印外着俟每屆大考後保奏已畢倣此修理重刊以資查考

光緒五年刊

同文館題名錄

同文館題名錄

Despatch No. 568,
Enclosure 2.

XIII.—Printing Office or College Press.

Besides printing books that emanate from the College, the presses of this establishment are largely occupied with official publications for the Tsungli Yamên.

XIV.—The Library.

The contents of the Library are approximately as follows:—

Permanent Books.

Chinese	300 volumes.
In Foreign Languages	1,350 „

Class Books stored in the Library.

Chinese	1,650 volumes.
In Foreign Languages	1,260 „

Class books are distributed gratuitously as they are required for use.

Other books may be taken out by Professors or Students in conformity with the regulations of the Library.

A Reading Room in connexion with the Library is supplied with newspapers and magazines in various languages.

XV.—Historical Summary.

The new basis on which the foreign relations of China were placed by the peace of 1860, led to the establishment of the Tsungli Yamên or Council for Foreign Affairs. The same influences led, in the following year, to the formation of a school for the training of interpreters, under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamên. This consisted of three departments, English, French and Russian, with ten students each.

The English class was opened in June 1862, and the two others in the Spring of 1863. The Russian class has a history which runs back for more than a century—a school for the Russian language having been opened at that early date in consequence of the removal of the Albazins to Peking, and the establishment of a Russian Mission .The Tsungli Yamên in 1861 memorialized the throne to transfer that school to the care of the Council for Foreign Affairs.

The following extract from a memorial of PRINCE KUNG and his colleagues in the Council for Foreign Affairs, dated October 1861, will serve to throw light on the history of the Tungwenkwan in this stage of its existence:—

"In the tenth year of HIENFUNG (1860), we had the honour to lay before the throne, a statement of new measures rendered necessary by the event of the late war. Among other things we stated that a knowledge of the character and institutions of foreign nations was indispensable to the conduct of intercourse. We accordingly requested Your Majesty to command the Viceroys and Governors at Canton and Shanghai to find out natives well acquainted with foreign letters, and to send them with a good supply of foreign books to the capital, with a view to the instruction of youth to be chosen from the Eight Banners.

"The Viceroy of Canton reported that there was no man whom he could recommend, and the Governor of Kiangsu reported that though one candidate had presented himself, he was by no means deeply versed in the subject.

"This explains the long delay in carrying the plan into execution.

"Your Majesty's servants are penetrated with the conviction that in order to know the state of the several nations (of the West) it is requisite first to understand their languages and letters. Indeed, this is the sole means to protect ourselves from becoming the victims of crafty imposition. Now these nations, at large expense, employ natives of China to teach them our literature, and yet China has not a man who possesses a ripe knowledge of foreign languages and letters—a state of things quite incompatible with a thorough knowledge of those countries.

"As therefore no native candidates were sent up from Canton and Shanghai, we have no resource but to seek among foreigners for suitable men.

"Mr. WADE* of England has mentioned his countryman Mr. BURDON† as competent for the post of Professor of English . . . . . .

"The languages of Russia and France ought also to be learned. We accordingly propose to open classes for the study of those languages, as soon as we can find men qualified to give instruction."

A postscript to this document submits a *projet* of regulations for the new institution; and it is worthy of note that each article begins by citing a precedent established in connexion with the old Russian school which was opened in the twenty-second year of KIENLUNG (1758).

In 1865 it was resolved to raise the school for interpreters to the rank of a college by adding a scientific department and admitting students of high attainments in Chinese learning. With this object in view new buildings were erected, and Mr. HART, the Inspector General of Customs, was instructed to engage the services of a competent corps of professors.

* Now Sir Thomas WADE. † Now Bishop BURDON.

The scope and motives of this undertaking are set forth in two memorials addressed to the throne by the Prince and his colleagues.

In the first they say:—

"In the first year of TUNGCHE (1861) this Yamên established the Tungwenkwan, and engaged professors to instruct youth chosen from the Eight Banners, in English, French and Russian. The school has now been in operation for nearly five years, and the students have made fair progress in the languages and letters of the West. Being, however, very young, and but imperfectly acquainted with the letters of their own country, their time is unavoidably divided between Chinese and foreign studies; it is therefore vain to hope for speedy results in any case, and should we require them in addition to take up astronomy and mathematics, we fear they would not succeed in acquiring more than a smattering of anything.

"The machinery of the West, its steamers, its firearms, and its military tactics, all have their source in mathematical science. Now, at Shanghai and elsewhere the building of steamers has been commenced, but we fear, if we are content with a superficial knowledge, and do not go to the root of the matter, that our efforts will not issue in solid success.

"Your Majesty's servants have accordingly after mature deliberation to propose the establishment of an *additional department*, into which none shall be admitted but those who are over twenty years of age, having previously gained a degree in Chinese letters . . . . . .

"We also propose to invite professors from the West to instruct such in astronomical and mathematical sciences. What we desire is that our students shall go to the bottom of these subjects . . . . . for we are firmly convinced that if we are able to master the mysteries of mathematical calculation, physical investigation, astronomical observation, the construction of engines, the engineering of water-courses, this, and this only, will assure the steady growth of the power of the empire. As to securing the services of men of the West, we have consulted with Mr. HART, the Inspector General of Maritime Customs, and empowered him to engage them on our behalf." . . . . . .

In the second they say:—

"The proposals contained in our former memorial having received the imperial assent on the fifth day of the eleventh month (December 1865), we have now to explain that in proposing these measures we have neither been actuated by a love of novelty, nor fascinated by the arts of the West; but influenced solely by the consideration that the attempt to introduce the arts without the science of the West would be likely to prove an abortive and useless expenditure of the public funds. Those who, without due reflection, criticise this proceeding, may object that it is not at present an affair of urgent necessity; that we are wrong in renouncing our own methods and following those of the West; or, finally, that it would be a deep disgrace for China to become the pupil of men of the West."

After replying to these three objections, they cite, with special reference to the last, the example of the illustrious Emperor KANGHI (1662-1723), "who admired the science of the West; enrolled men of the West among the Presidents of the Board of Astronomy, and entrusted them with the construction of the Calendar." They add that, "not only do the nations of the West learn from each other, daily producing something new, but even Japan from the eastern ocean, has recently sent men to England to acquire the language and science of that country. Now when a small nation like Japan knows how to enter on a career of progress, what could be a greater disgrace than for China to adhere to her old traditions and never think of waking up."

In the sequel, besides sundry other regulations for carrying out the new enterprise, they propose that—

"Student-members of the Hanlin Academy, being distinguished for literary attainments, and but slightly burdened by official duties, shall be required to enter the Tungwenkwan, and prosecute the study of science, which it is certain they would find a matter of easy acquisition."

This last proposition was defeated through the opposition of the Grand Secretary WOJIN, Manchu President of the Academy, and tutor to His Majesty the Emperor. Other candidates, mostly of high literary grades, presented themselves, and in the summer of 1867 twenty-seven out of one hundred and sixty were selected for admission, as the result of a competitive examination. In the autumn of the same year two of the professors in the Department of Languages were replaced by members of the new corps, the College as reorganized still retaining the name of *Tungwenkwan*.

In the summer of 1869 a Mathematical class in Chinese was formed and placed under the charge of Professor LI SHEN-LAN, a native of Chekiang.

In the autumn of the same year Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN was appointed President, taking the general oversight of the institution, and giving instruction in physics and political science.

Twenty students of the new levy had, in the meantime, been dismissed for unwillingness or inability to acquire foreign languages, and the whole number was reduced to forty.

In the next two years the number of students drawn from the Eight Banners of Peking, hitherto limited to thirty, was doubled, and at the same time students were summoned from the schools for foreign languages in Canton and Shanghai, while some were sent up from the provinces of the interior, and the whole number raised to one hundred, which is the present limit.

In 1870 the Chemical Department went into operation, under the charge of Professor BILLEQUIN.

In 1871 a chair of Medicine and Physiology was established, with Dr. J. DUDGEON, of Edinburgh, as the first incumbent.

A German class was formed about the same time and placed under the charge of the Professor of Russian.

XVI.—List of Professors.

I.—IN THE OLD TUNGWENKWAN OR SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

1861.—Rev. J. S. Burdon.....	Professor	of	English.
„ Mr. Hsü Shulin	„	„	Chinese.
1862.—Rev. Smorrenberg	„	„	French.
„ Monsieur A. Popoff.....	„	„	Russian.
„ Mr. Ts'ao P'e-k'o	„	„	Chinese.
„ Mr. Chang Hüsheng.....	„	„	„
„ Mr. Yang Yiming.....	„	„	„
1863.—John Fryer, Esq.	„	„	English.
„ Mr. Ting Ju-me.....	„	„	Chinese.
„ Mr. Wang Chunglin ...	„	„	„
1864.—Dr. W. A. P. Martin	„	„	English.

II.—IN THE NEW TUNGWENKWAN OR PEKING COLLEGE.

1866.—Monsieur Billequin	Professor	of	Chemistry
„ Baron J. von Gumpach*	„	„	Astronomy.
„ Monsieur E. Lepissier...	„	„	French.
„ Rev. Walter Badham...*	„	„	English.
„ Monsieur Kelsch †.....	„	„	Military Science.
„ Mr. Ho Shenyung.....	„	„	Chinese.
1867.—M. J. O'Brien, Esq.	„	„	English.
„ Dr. W. A. P. Martin.....	„	„	Political Economy.
„ Monsieur A. Popoff.....	„	„	Russian.

* Messrs. von Gumpach and Badham never entered on the discharge of their duties in the College, the latter being transferred to Canton.

† Mr. Kelsch died shortly after his arrival in Peking.

In 1877 the chair of Astronomy, which had never been occupied, the professor appointed to it not having entered on the discharge of his duties, was filled by the appointment of Mark HARRINGTON, A.M., of Michigan University, U.S.A., who was compelled by ill health to resign his post, after a brief tenure of only eight months. Since that time the work of the department has been carried on by Dr. H. FRITSCHE, of the Imperial Russian Observatory, as professor *pro-tempore*.

S. Marcus RUSSELL, M.A., of Queen's College, Belfast, has recently received the appointment to this chair.

In 1873 a Printing Office was attached to the College, commodious buildings being erected for the purpose. Here seven presses and four fonts of movable type are actively employed in doing work which was formerly assigned to the Imperial Printing Office of the *Wu-ying-tien*, and in printing translations of foreign books made by professors and students of the College.

In 1876 buildings were erected for a Chemical Laboratory and Museum, the objects in the latter consisting as yet chiefly of mineralogical specimens.

This outline may properly be brought to a close by the addition of the lists of Professors and Proctors.



Peking Jan 26th 1880

Secretary Evarts.

Washington D.C.

I can not resign. If my tenure causes Embarrassment let President appoint Successor. Please cable decision.

Seward.

Ack'd with thanks April 5. 1880. M. Cadwalader

Ask + thank C. P. Wade

No. 569. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 26th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR 2 1880 RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Financial condition of India

Synopsis.

Covers an extract from the "London Mail" of July 25th, 1879. containing remarks made upon this subject by Hon. Bright M. P. with certain comments made by Hon. Seward.

No. 569. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 26th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith, a report # 1/569. taken from the "London Mail" of July 23th, of remarks made two days before at a public # meeting by Mr. Bright in regard to the condition of India.

It has become evident to all observers that the finances of India are in a very # unsatisfactory state. Mr. Bright indicates

indicates a number of causes for this, but, in my opinion, he has overlooked the most " important one of all. I mean the fact that the effect of English free trade ideas, as applied to India, has been to bring into open competition with the primitive, yet in some respects very skilful, manufactures of the country the machine made goods and wares of England. It has been simply impossible for native manufactures to hold their ground, and the breaking down of great interests thus indicated must " undoubtedly have contributed in a marked way to the " impoverishment

impoverishment of the country.

There is very much in English rule which contributes greatly to the wealth of India. It has instituted peace, order and security every where, it has improved communications, and opened markets for native products. It is questionable, however, whether all this has done more good than the injury which has resulted by reducing the people at large to the one alternative of tilling the soil.

Nor is there great hope for the future, for it is hardly to be supposed that the Indians have the courage, aptitude and capital

to

to establish manufacturing by machinery upon a scale which will enable them to compete with the manufacturing interests of Europe and America.

If they cannot, clearly English domination in India must result in the continued impoverishment of the country, and conditions which will make British supremacy full of danger and difficulties.

It is significant that, while the finances of India are so unsatisfactory, the education of the people has been going forward in a remarkable way. Mr. Bright says, pertinently, "Educated natives are becoming more

"more numerous every year, and
"there are now as many Indians
"who read Shakespeare and
"Milton as there are Englishmen.
"As the native of India studies
"our language and reads our
"literature he becomes a changed
"man. He is awakened to some
"knowledge of his public and
"private rights. He knows what
"the Government owes to those
"whom it governs, and he says:—
"'History tells us that you are
"'our conquerors, but it is not
"'necessary that a conqueror should
"'be other than magnanimous, or
"'that he should be otherwise
"'than just to those over whom
"'he rules.'"

There

There are those who believe in free trade, and there are those who do not, but there are few persons who do not admit that a great people has the right to determine for itself its policy in all domestic matters. The struggle may be a long time coming in India, but it is hardly possible that so vast a population, possessing already the leaven of education, will submit to have its legislation dictated from abroad. When the time for movement arrives, we may be sure that the question of free trade or protection will assume an important place in the

causes

causes which have brought it about.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. T. Rowed

Enclosure.

1. Extract: London Mail of July 23th, 1879.

Despatch No. 569.

Enclosure

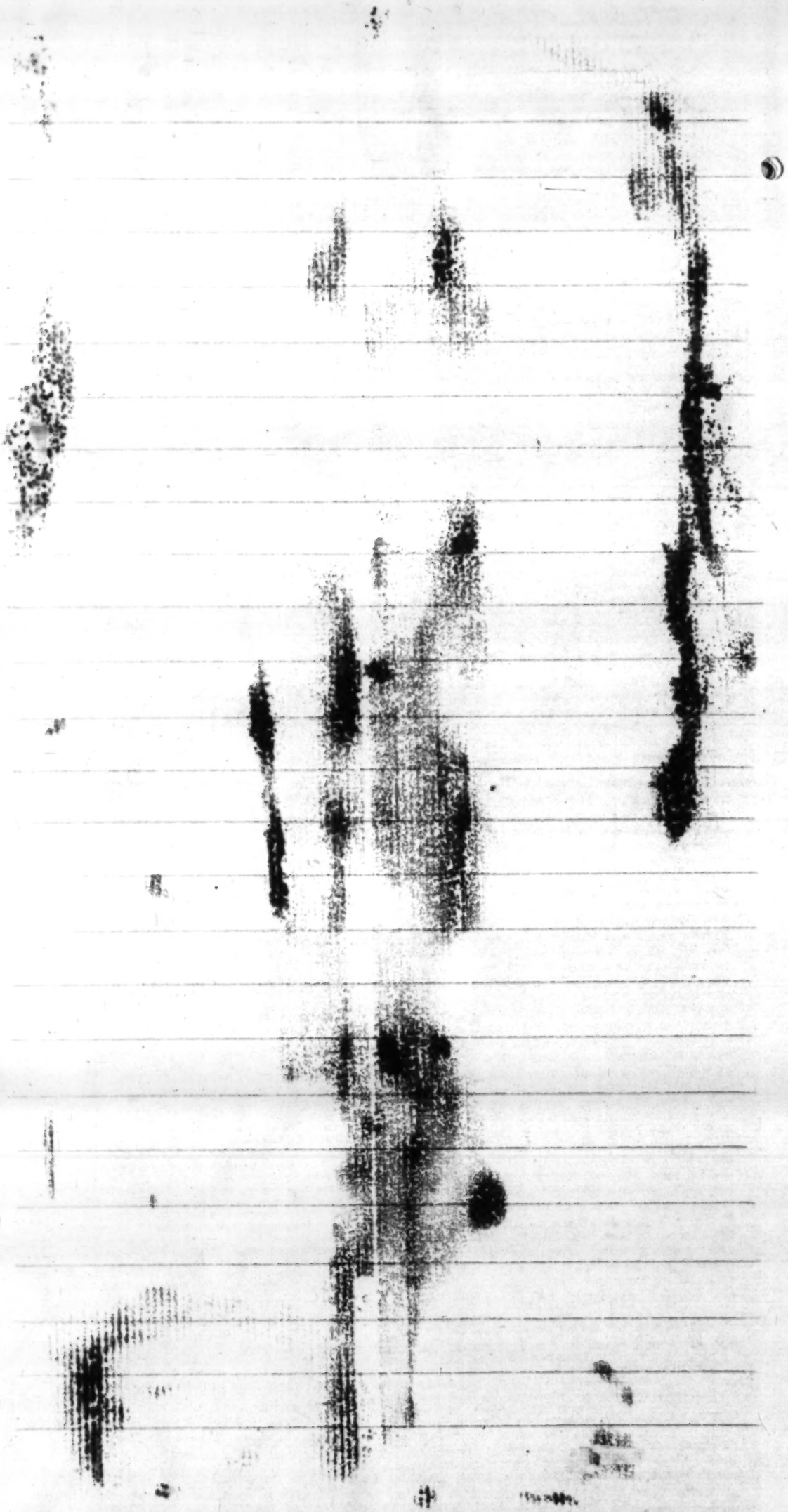
THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms "to consider certain questions affecting the interests of the people of India." Mr. Bright, M.P., presided and there was a large gathering. Among those present were the Earl of Dunraven, Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. S. Rathbone Edge, M.P., Sir T. Pyecroft, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., Sir H. Havelock, M.P., Dr. Karl Blind, Mr, M'Lagan, M.P., Serjeant Simon, M.P., Mr. P. J. Smith, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., Sir William Robinson, Mr. Chesson, Major-General H. D. Taylor, Rev. M. MacColl, Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Laing, M.P., and others.

Mr. BRIGHT, in commencing the business of the meeting, said that, having taken much interest in Indian politics, he had not hesitated in accepting an invitation to preside over a meeting at which an educated native of India wished to explain certain questions affecting the interests of the people of India.

Mr. LAI MOHUN GHOSE, a barrister from Calcutta, who had been deputed by the Indian associations to bring certain questions before the British public, proceeded to address the meeting, stating at the outset that it was not possible for the English public to understand the change through which India had been passing in the few years last past. Questions concerning education and taxation had alike been decided in such a way as that the Indian subjects of the Queen had had no voice in their consideration, although they had to pay the taxes which were necessary to defray the expenses. The people of India, also, protested against the war in Afghanistan—a war in which politics had been divorced from morals (hear, hear)—and contended that in the circumstances they ought not to be called upon to pay any part of the cost, or that, if any payment was to be made, England should bear an adequate part of the cost. (Hear.) The main grievance which the natives felt was that they had no voice in the government of their country and this they thought ought to be remedied. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BRIGHT, who followed, was loudly cheered on rising. He said,—If any of you read the debate which recently took place in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget you will have discovered that not only is it our opinion that this subject is important, but that it has become the opinion of the Administration. (Hear, hear.) During that debate we had a long and an able speech from a member of the Government—a speech wholly different from many that I have heard from the Ministerial Bench and from Indian officials. It was in point of fact an explanation, a confession, and a promise of amendment. (Cheers.) The speech was confined very much to the question of finance, but in reality it opened up almost the whole question of Indian administration. It is a fact which you may accept in regard to every country, that if its finances be wrong almost everything else is wrong. (Cheers.) I have heard promises from the Treasury Bench, from Indian Chief Secretaries and Under-Secretaries for more than 30 years. I have heard promises and prophecies in abundance, but they have met with no success—indeed, I think on the whole with almost total failure. (Hear, hear.) We hear now what is to be done with regard to finance, and I will ask your attention for a few moments to the promises made. First of all, we are promised that in the Civil Service in some way, not exactly explained, an economy of £250,000 a year may be accomplished, and that a military commission shall be appointed. It has, I believe, already been appointed, and the duty of the commission is to inquire into the military establishment of India, and to ascertain how far economy can be practised in that all-devouring department of the revenue. (Laughter and cheers.) The result is not known, and, of course, cannot be known for some time; but seeing that the recent policy of the Government has caused some increase of the native army in India, if the army grows in magnitude I suspect that the expenditure is not likely to diminish. (Hear, hear.) The only certain diminution of expenditure to any considerable extent that I can discover in the promises and propositions of the Government is in dealing with the subject of public works. If there be one thing in India more than another that requires a wise application of money, I believe it is in the judicious creation of public works of various kinds in different parts of the country. (Hear, hear.) I will venture to read to you one paragraph from the reply of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay to the Famine Commission. The document is signed by the chairman and secretary of the Chamber, and in it there is this passage:—"As long as we find it stated with regard to the great producing districts of India that but little more than one-third of the land is under cultivation, and that even under such circumstances in years of abundance the more perishable descriptions of produce cease to be of almost any value, indeed are often left to perish on the field from the want of outlet by roads, we can look for but little progress in this direction. So long as such a state of things is permitted to exist it is impossible for the ryot to better his condition; he must remain as at present, without incentive to exertion and with difficulty able to provide the scanty means of supporting existence from day to day." To say you will economize in the matter of public works and will not continue to make the means of communication thorough, that may be a saving of money for the time, but it appears to me to be a grievous injury and misfortune to India. (Cheers.) Where the necessity is most urgent there the expenditure apparently, to a very large extent, is to be at once suspended. (Hear, hear.) With regard to military expenditure, it appears to me that with increased forces the promises of the Government are for the most part a mere delusion. (Cheers.) Let us for a moment examine the question of the army. Before the Mutiny—that is 21 years ago—the English forces in India were, as nearly as I can recollect, about 40,000 men. At the present moment, I believe the English force in India is at least 60,000 men. (Hear, hear.) I am told—in fact, the Minister in the speech to which I have referred says—that the Government has no expectation of diminishing the army in India—that they cannot lessen the English garrison in that country. The native army, which was a great danger 20 years ago, is now much less than it was then, therefore that source of danger is less. And what other change has taken place? This—that throughout India, in all the tracts which may be indicated for military purposes, railways have been extensively constructed; and, surely, it will not be denied that for the purpose of preserving tranquillity and suppressing insurrections, or for any object for which soldiers are necessary, one regiment in a country where there are railways may be reckoned equal to two, perhaps three, regiments, where there are no such means of communication. (Hear, hear.) And yet you have half as many soldiers again in India as you had at the time when there were scarcely any railways at all. Still, we are told that it is impossible now to lessen the English garrison in India; but surely after an Act has been passed for disarming the whole general population there must be less opportunity for, less chance of, an insurrection. If the native army be small, there must be less danger of mutiny in that branch; and if the people of India be the docile people we believe and have the greatest reason to know they are for the most part, and if the Government of India be, as its friends tell us it is, so beneficent a Government, then I think we may come reasonably to the conclusion that it may be possible to lessen the English garrison and to diminish the enormous cost at which it is now maintained. (Cheers.) What proportion of the whole revenue does the whole army in India cost? It costs, I believe, nearly £17,000,000 per annum. The net sum is, I think, smaller than that; but there are great expenses for barracks, which may be fairly connected with and added to the net expenses of the army, and I think it will be found that when the Government has extracted the last farthing which it can safely extract from the people of India by direct taxes, exclusive of the opium duty, which is not a direct tax upon India, the army which is necessary to garrison India expends rather more than half of the net revenue, and, therefore, you are maintaining your authority over 200 millions of people by a military expenditure exceeding one half of all the revenue that you are extracting from them by a system of taxation which is felt to be burdensome to the last degree. If this is necessary, if there is no remedy possible, no escape from this dilemma, it seems to me that it would be almost better to surrender—to confess our failure, and to say that the government of a great empire in Asia by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible and ought never to have existed. There is one other saving to which reference was made, and it is one of very considerable importance. I refer to the proposal to employ more native labour, which can be had in a shape just as effectual and as intelligent as English labour, and which can be had, no doubt, at considerably less cost than the English labour which is now employed. But what confidence have the people of India in this? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ghose has alluded to this point, but he did not tell you in detail what had been done, and I think you will allow me to explain it in detail. (Cheers.) In 1833 the Charter of the East India Company was renewed, and it was declared, after solemn and careful deliberation by both Houses of Parliament, "That no native of the said territory, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall by reason of religion, place, birth, descent, or colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place or office or employment whatever under the said Company." This statutory declaration was followed by a remarkable despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, containing their interpretation of the Act of Parliament. They said, "They conceive this section to mean that there shall be no governing caste in British India, that, whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted, no subject of the King, whether of Indian or British or mixed descent, shall be excluded from the posts usually conferred on our uncovenanted servants in India, or from the covenanted service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible." In 1833 that declaration was made by the Court of Directors; but in 1858, after the Mutiny, the Queen was advised to, and did, issue a proclamation, admirable in language, in temper, and in the wisdom of the promises which were then made to the people of India. Her Majesty, on the occasion of her directly assuming the government of India, issued a proclamation announcing a generous and beneficent policy. This is part of the language of that proclamation,—"It is our further wish"—and you may depend upon it that the Queen was expressing the feelings of her own queenly and womanly heart (loud cheers)—"that, so far as may be, all our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to all offices or services, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." How have those promises been fulfilled? Lord Lytton, speaking lately as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, said the pledges remained inadequately redeemed. But I will show you how they have been redeemed and how inadequately. From 1833 to 1879 is a period of 46 years. In 1833 Parliament and the directors gave a pledge and passed what was substantially a law. In 1858 there came the Queen's proclamation, and from 1833 to 1853, a period of 20 years, when the covenanted service was first thrown open, not one native of India was appointed to any office to which natives were ineligible in 1833. Therefore, for the first 20 years no native received any advantage whatever from the promise and declaration to which I have referred. (Hear, hear.) Then, in 1853, the competition was thrown open for the covenanted service, and in ten years only one native of India had been admitted to that branch of the service. And now, after 46 years of pledges and promises, which Lord Lytton says have been inadequately redeemed, only nine natives of India have been admitted to that service. How many have been admitted who have gone from this country to India? (Hear, hear.) Probably from 1,000 to 1,200 persons have had comfortable, honourable and well-paid places provided for them, followed by considerable pensions; but the Indian has been systematically, and I maintain purposely, excluded. Reference has already been made to the question of examinations. You will see how impossible it is for a native of India to come into the Civil Service under the arrangement that has been made. If it had been said that every native of India who is 8ft. high shall enter that service, there would have been about as many candidates. (Laughter.) In the first place, the examination for the Civil Service must be held in England, not in India, and a young man who comes to England as a candidate must cross the sea and traverse nearly half the globe. He must come when he is 16 or 17 years of age, and at 19 years of age he must go up for his examination. If he fails once, he is too old for any subsequent examina-



tion, and his chances are gone, so that there is nothing left for him but to return disappointed to his native country. The result is that no one comes here for the examination, and the barrier that is put is intended to make it impossible for such young men to come. (Cheers.) I will not blink the question in the least. That arrangement has been made by somebody, somehow, and by some influence in order to keep as far as possible all this promotion and patronage, all these salaries and pensions, in the hands of Englishmen who shall go over to India. (Cheers.) A pledge of this kind is in point of fact not a right and is not a privilege. It is so fenced round as not to be available to those to whom it is pretended to be given, and is therefore, in fact, an insult and a wrong. (Hear, hear.) Reference has been made by Mr. Ghose to the petitions which he brought over. Those petitions were from various parts of India, were signed by more than 10,000 natives of India, and they pray the House of Commons to grant them relief from the grievances of which they complain. The whole policy relating to this question must be changed, or else these promises are wholly or nearly wholly delusive. As to the saving by employing native labour, whatever it may be in the long run, at first it can be but very small and very gradual. You cannot at once remove 500 Englishmen from India and put 500 natives in their places at half the salary. You must send fewer young men from England to fill those offices. You must have examinations in India; you must make appointments of the educated natives of India, of whom every year there is an increasing number. (Cheers.) I have returned to the pensions and to the salaries, and I believe nobody who knows anything of the facts will deny that the salaries of the covenanted Civil servants in India are double, at least, and are in many cases threefold the salaries of persons employed in equal occupations in any other civilized Government in the world. There have been many of these servants who have been worth all they received and much more. There have been men of wonderful power, wonderfully wise in judgment, and displaying wonderful self-devotion—men who would be an honour to any country, and servants the value of whose services could not be doubted. But still, taking them as a whole, the salaries and pensions, the whole cost of the Civil Service in India is very large, and, if economy is to be attended to, to be made a reality, there must be some very considerable change in it. (Hear, hear.) Forty years ago things were very different. Men went to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and it took nine months to send a letter from London to Calcutta and receive an answer back. But what is the state of things now? Only last Monday I saw a young lady reading a letter just received from a relative in India. She told me under what conditions her relative was there. He was in the presidency of Madras and had a month's holiday every year. If he saved it for three years he could take the three months all together and could come to England, spend a month with his friends, and then go back again. This is entirely a different state of things from that which prevailed 30 or 40 years ago, and if it might be said that extravagant salaries and pensions were necessary in India at that time they are not equally necessary now, and there requires, in my opinion, a great reform and economy with regard to the Civil Service in India. (Cheers.) I say, and I think Mr. Ghose said the same thing, speaking from actual observation of what I only know from reading, from hearsay, and from the probabilities of the case, that there is in India at this moment, and has been more visibly than before for several years past, a growing distrust of the Government on the part of the people, and a growing distrust in the mind of the Government, also, of the people. (Hear, hear.) The Government seems as if it had not the confidence in the people it used to have, and the people seem as if they had not the faith in the Government which they have had in past years. Reference has been made to the Vernacular Press Act—an Act which is intended to apply only to newspapers which are published in the native languages and which circulate chiefly among the native population. What did the Government do concerning this measure? On the 14th of March, 1878, the Legislative Council in Calcutta, without any public notice, introduced a Bill which did not take nearly so much discussion as a single clause in many Bills before the House of Commons in our country (laughter), and in the course of two or three hours—for anything I know it might be in one hour—this Bill became law. What did it do? (Hear, hear.) It put the whole of that portion of the Press of India, not into the hands of the Courts of India, but into the hands of the Government itself; and what happened? Only a while ago the oldest, best-known, most widely-circulated, and probably best-conducted newspaper of India published in the native language, was prohibited by the Government because it had admitted what (I suppose to have been—nobody would deny it—an extremely foolish letter, written by a correspondent at Lahore), which, with good management of the paper, would not have been published at all. Certain penalties were inflicted, and the result has been that the proprietors of the paper were so struck with terror and the probability of a heavy pecuniary loss, that the paper was suppressed. It has been no longer published. That paper, was established by some of the most learned pundits in India, and was written and managed by educated Sanscrit scholars; and yet with all this to recommend it, it has been suppressed under the Bill which became law in a single afternoon or morning and about which, probably, no one knew anything, except the half-a-dozen members of the Council who passed it and made it law. If there had been a judicial trial, the person who committed the error would have been known, and he would have been brought before competent and wise judges and an intelligent and just jury. There is no judge and no jury in this case. The Government is the prosecutor and the Government is the judge. (Hear, hear.) This system is one which has created a wide terror through the whole of the Indian Press, and the effect of it is that the Government must necessarily be more ignorant of Indian opinion than it was before, and the natives being at the same time shut out from reading their own journals, must be more dissatisfied with and more hostile to the Government. (Hear, hear.) The next day—for the fit seemed to be on them (laughter)—the Indian Executive passed in a similar manner the Disarming Act, to which reference has been made, by which the general population of India were forbidden to carry arms, although there are large portions of the country where they are absolutely necessary for the purpose of providing against the wild animals which are so destructive. (Hear, hear.) Now I come to the Licence Act, and I will call attention to one fact in connexion with it which has come to my own knowledge. The Licence-tax is not levied on professional people—respectable people, as we should call them—nor upon the official salaried people; but it comes down, on the labourer and the artisan, whose whole income for himself and his two children, it may be, is 6s. a week. I should like to ask what would have happened in England if it had been proposed to put on such a tax. (Hear, hear.) I am quite clear that no political party would have dared to go to the country on a question of the kind. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure that any such party before an election would be a very small one afterwards. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) In reference to this point I will quote a short extract from the *Hindoo Patriot*—a paper which has a high reputation. The passage which I wish to quote is as follows:—"The wails of distress under the Licence-tax come from all parts of the country. We have over and over again alluded to the oppressions committed under colour of this Act in this city. The stories which reach our ears are simply heartrending. Mr. Souttar is doing his best to mitigate this oppression, but what can he do?" I have recently seen a gentleman who has come from India, and who told me that he had seen a crowd of people in one of the streets of the city who informed him that they were simply present for the purpose of appealing against the Licence-tax. The persons whom this gentleman saw were not the same who had been there on previous occasions, but he was informed that large numbers of people, whose object was precisely similar, had been at the same place on the same business on many previous occasions in the course of several preceding weeks. What, I should like to ask, would be the result of a similar proceeding in this country in regard to the Income-tax? If a crowd of the kind filled the square at Somerset-house and adjacent parts of the Strand, we should know that the beginning of the end had come. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) It is the opinion of the people of India and of statesmen who have reflected upon the affairs of India that in reference to the extreme poverty of the people of India, taxation has reached the highest possible point—that in point of fact it has reached a position which is absolutely dangerous to the condition of the country, even though the taxes are imposed upon a docile and unarmed people. If there be only a fair quantum of truth in what I have said, may I not ask whether there is not good cause for anxiety in regard to the state of things in India? The educated natives of India are losing confidence in the Government of their country, and they are coming to the English Parliament and the English public—through the agency of meetings such as this to state their views. The educated natives of India are becoming more numerous every year, and there are now as many native Indians who read Shakespeare and Milton as there are in England. (Cheers.) As the native of India studies our language and reads our literature the terrors and the darkness of his superstitions vanish. He becomes a changed man. He is awakened by some knowledge of his public and private rights. He knows what the Government owes of right to those whom it governs, and he says to us, "History tells us that you are our conquerors, but at least it is not necessary that a conqueror should be other than magnanimous, or, that he should be otherwise than just to those over whom he rules." (Hear, hear.) Even at such a time as this, when there are all these grounds for anxiety, we have had in India a restless foreign policy, and have been dragged, forced, or led into a war condemned by almost every man who had any reputation for wisdom or judgment in Indian statesmanship. (Cheers.) Only the other day the grave closed over one of the greatest and wisest statesmen India has ever had, and now, when his lips are silent, everybody speaks his praise. But some months ago, when he gave wise advice to his country and to his Government—and no wiser was ever offered to them—his counsels were derided, and all that he said and urged was neglected with scorn and contempt. (Cheers.) Now, at (such a time as this, and when famine has been so rife in India, you have a Government in India or at home, or the two together, who have ventured on this restless policy, and have involved the country in a war—a war which I am obliged to say they have got out of as ignominiously as, I think, they well could. (A voice, "No, no.") I am very glad to find that there is some gentleman here who agrees, and I also am disposed to agree, with the old statesman who said that there never was a good war and never a bad peace. (Cheers.) Therefore, we will not have any question about the peace. We will only rejoice together that it has come. (Hear, hear.) In 1878 the Government promised that the new tax should be applied for the support of those otherwise suffering from famine. Nothing could be more specific than their pledges—nothing more notorious than the way in which their pledges were broken. (Hear, hear.) Before I sit down I will read two little extracts bearing on this subject. The Finance Minister, by way of justifying increased taxation, said, "I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proposed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of the new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever." Then there are other pledges, such as the financial resolution of the 18th of March; and I will now quote from the minute of the Viceroy himself, dated the 12th of March. Lord Lytton says, "The sole justification for the increased taxation which has been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring this Empire"—not against the Russians (laughter), but "against the worst calamities of future famines, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum of not less than one million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by the new taxes is required, not for the luxuries, but the necessities of the State; not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works, and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." These are the promises made by the Finance Ministers, by the Viceroy, by and upon which was justified the levying of the new tax. Well, you know that not one sixpence has been applied for the purposes for which it was raised. The whole of it has gone into that bottomless pit which is always opened when war is commenced. (Cheers.) I ask you as sensible Englishmen and Englishwomen what can be the effect on opinion in India of a c like this? (Hear, hear.) And do not imagi is only powerful in this country. Even in th untries—and India as you know is despoti public opinion is a matter that must be n by Empress. (Cheers.) There is no esca nd I say, then, the effect on public opinion highly unfavourable; that it must tend confidence of the people in their Government create in the minds of the people a contemp vernment that so treats them. (Hear, hear here freely and frankly to condemn this po justice and of danger. I believe that it creases all the difficulty of our position in exaggerates all the perils which surround i hastens that catastrophe of disaster and hur awaits on the statesmanship which is made folly and partly of wickedness. (Cheers.) us many examples of great empires which h up, and of great empires which have fall time of Alexander the Great to the time o conqueror of our own age, abundant lessons us that power may be built up, but that wisd are necessary to sustain it. (Cheers.) Engl much by force. Now is the time for the pol and of justice. If these great qualities are confess I have not discerned them lately in dministration—I say if these great qualities see before me little but calamity and humi ersion with our Indian Empire. (Hear, hea pinion and the English conscience will scia boldly and deal with it, there may be a re my mind the future of India and of Engl it is full of gloom and full of peril. (FAWCETT, M.P., in proposing a vote o for his address, said he looked upon ing having been held as an evidence of English public mind with regard to . He hoped that the hands of the would be strengthened, if they desire ged in their behalf, to effect economies tion—economies to which they might almo solemnly pledged. He said this because he the government of India as a party quest the reduction of the import duties on cotton there was certainly a difference, and in referen tion he could only say that in his view In a great extent sacrificed by the Governm secure the Lancashire vote at the appro election. (Hear, hear.)

Sir D. WEDDERBURN, M.P., seconded the was carried, and briefly acknowledged by M in turn moved a vote of thanks to the chairm carried, and the meeting closed.

Wm Adee

No. 570. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 27th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Legation rent account.

Synopsis.

Forwards a statement of this account for the quarter ended December 31st, 1879.

FM

No. 570. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 27th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a statement of No 570. the rent account of this Legation for the quarter ended December 31st, 1879.

A duplicate statement will be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Statement of the rent account of the Legation for the quarter ended, December 31st, 1879.

File.

Instructed Mr Seward as directed April 6. 1880. Mr Caldwell

Instruct him to draw as requested C. P.

MDde

No. 571. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR. 2 1880 RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Cost of telegrams.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward request authority to draw upon the Department for the cost of three telegrams recently sent, and encloses a statement of the amount.

No. 571. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a statement of the cost of three telegrams recently sent by me to the Department, and to request to be authorized to draw upon you for the amount in the usual course. 1/571.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient servant.

Georg F. Evans.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Statement of the cost of three telegrams sent to the Department

Vacht's approval April 12. 1880 Mr Caldwell

Approve —
C. P.
Mr Adee.

No. 572. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Assault at Gen'ling upon Mr. Sites.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward transmits a report from Mr. Hle Lano of a grave assault upon Reverend Mr. Sites, an American Missionary, and a copy of a note which Mr has addressed to Prince Kung in the case and of his response to Mr. Hle Lano.

F.C. 1880

No. 572. Three Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Le Lans reporting a grave assault upon the Reverend Mr. Sites of the Methodist Episcopal Mission when upon a visit to the city of Yen Ping near Foochow. No. 572.

The story of Mr. Sites is set forth in detail in a printed document prepared by himself.

I

I have sent to Prince
2/572. Kung a letter on the subject
copy of which I enclose, and
3/572 I have responded to Mr. Hle Lano
that I will address him with
instructions so soon as the
Prince answers my despatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Hle Lano to Mr. Seward
No. 146. December 27th, 1879.
2. Mr. Seward to Prince Kung.
6/1880. January 19th, 1880.
3. Mr. Seward to Mr. Hle Lano.
No. 100. January 19th, 1880.

Despatch No. 572.
Inclosure 1.

Mr. DeLano to Mr. Seward.
No. 146. December 27th, 1879.

Sir,

I regret to have to inform you that a cruel and unprovoked assault was committed upon Mr. Nathan Sites, a Missionary of the American Methodist-Episcopal Missim, at Yen Ping foo, on the 14th instant, the particulars of which are narrated in his printed statement enclosed herewith.

This is the first case of an actual assault upon any of our missionaries which has been brought to my notice during my residence at the port, and it seems to me that the statement of Mr. Sites - which can be implicitly relied upon as a truthful one in every particular - points clearly to complicity of the local officials or else wilful and criminal neglect of any effort to prevent the outrage.

I have on former occasions, when reporting to the Legation the opposition

to

to foreigners, Merchants and Missionaries alike, existing at Kien ning foo and Yen Ping foo, referred to an organization at both those places known as the Lien Chiah (聯甲) and mentioned that they are usually chosen from the Gentry and literati, are in close relations with the Authorities, and that they always figure conspicuously in all hostile demonstrations against foreigners in the two cities, the former of which is, and has been for more than ten years, effectually closed against all foreigners except Russian teamerchants.

Taking into consideration the fact mentioned in the 12th paragraph of Mr. Sites statement, namely, that the Magistrate's Mîn Shang attended a night session of the Lien Chiah the night before the placards were issued (a copy of which I enclose) there can be no doubt, I think, that the placard was issued at that session, and that the fact was known to the local officers.

I note the conduct of the Mîn

Shang

Shang, who went to the chapel on Sunday, ostensibly to enquire whether worship had been held there, admitting some of the riotous hirelings who did not retire when he did, and who would not retire when asked to go out. Also the lull in the proceedings of the mob as soon as Mr. Sites was rendered helpless, and the ease with which it was dispersed by an officer and twenty unarmed men.

You will not fail to observe with what promptness the Taotai appeared on the scene after the mischief was done, and how promptly he and his co officials prepared for the transportation of Mr. Sites and the native preachers & their families out of the city.

It is altogether a serious and aggravated case, and I can safely say that the Intendant here is not without blame in the matter, for he has known for sometime past that the YenTing officers and gentry were objecting to Christian worship being held in the

Chapel

Chapel, claiming that it was to be used only as a bookshop and this, too, after it has been used as a place of worship for more than ten years.

Being officially advised of this, I, on the 1st of November last, addressed the Intendant on the subject, to the effect that the premises ~~was~~ were the lawful property of the Mission, that they had been used as a Chapel and bookstore for more than ten years and there appeared to be no good reasons for the objection to ~~the~~ their continuing to be so used, and I requested that the provincial officers would so instruct the officers at Yen Ping, and caution them against allowing any new trouble to arise there. It would seem, from what was said to Mr. Sites, that the officers here did not so instruct the Yen Ping officials.

I am now addressing myself to the Governor General on the subject, and am suggesting that, as a preliminary step towards a settlement of the case,

(he

he shall order - first, that the question of the use which shall be made of the chapel premises shall be set at rest in the manner indicated in my despatch of November 1st; Second, that the instigators of the riot and those who committed the assault upon Mr. Sites shall be arrested and brought to Yokohama for trial and punishment. - other questions in regard to reparation etc, etc. to be referred to you for instructions.

In regard to the personal injuries sustained by Mr. Sites, I will mention that they were of a serious nature. Both of his eyes are very much injured, and his physician (Dr. Osgood) fears that the sight of one of them is destroyed. He received other serious bodily injuries, and is still confined to his room and bed.

Begging that you will at the earliest practicable moment instruct me as to the terms which you would have me put forward as a basis of settlement of the case, and at the same time indicate whether or not you approve the two propositions already named

I have the honor to be

named by me.

I have &c. &c.;

(signed) W. W. Delano.

Foochow. 22nd December, 1879.

M. M. DeLano Esquire.
United States Consul.
Foochow.

Sir,

I beg to lay before you the following statement of facts in connection with the assault committed upon me at Yen Ping foo on the 14th inst. I arrived at Yen Ping on Wednesday, 10th December, spent the afternoons of the following three days in traversing the streets of the city in all directions, selling books and talking of the Christian religion to little groups of respectful listeners. During these three days I heard no abusive epithets, and received from the people only marks of kindness.

On Thursday evening in conversation with our preacher (native) stationed at Yen Ping, I learned that the sign "Hok-ing-Tang" (signifying Christian Chapel) which in former times had been kept up at the door of the Chapel had not been put up after the Chapel was rebuilt

rebuild last summer, because the people said the place had been leased for a bookstore, and not for a chapel, and that this question, which was in dispute, was in course of settlement between the Consul and the Provincial Authorities, and he expressed some doubts of the propriety of our opening the Chapel for our quarterly meeting service which we contemplated holding on the following Sabbath. In view of this, I decided to send my passport to the District Magistrate and to put myself in communication with him, which I had not up to this time thought it necessary to do. This I immediately did, sending the passport and my card by the native preacher, named Teng Hsuan Yung who informed me that the Mên tao (門道), upon being shown them inquired what day I had arrived and for what purpose I had come, and being answered that I had arrived on the 27th of the 10th moon

moon and that my object was to preach the Gospel, handed back the passport without opening it, saying "this is "simply for passing through the country, it does not give permission to preach", and then took my card in to the Magistrate.

On Friday morning this Men Lao called at the Chapel. I (and the native preacher) received him in the preacher's reception room. He said to us referring to the Chapel, "this "is a bookstore and the people are "bad & unmanagable, and will not "allow it to be used as a place of "worship."

In the evening of the same day the Magistrate sent a messenger and called the preacher to come to his Yamen. He and the newly appointed Presiding Elder Chiang Ter Liang both went. The Magistrate told them that he had been to see the Taotai & Prefect and that they had said that, "until "permission came from the Provincial Authorities

"Authorities at Foochow to use the
"building as a chapel, public worship
"should by no means be held there,"
He also said "his (Sites) passport gives
"him no permission to preach; if he wishes
"to preach here he should have had a
"despatch sent beforehand, and we would
"have issued proclamations instructing
"the people to that effect." He said
also that "a despatch from the same
"source, should come from year to year
"to inform them of the name of the
"native preacher appointed there, and
"the number in his family, else no
"protection could be afforded them." He
requested that I should not have public
worship in the Chapel on Sunday.

The Presiding Elder said in reply —
"we must worship but we shall conduct
"our service very quietly." The Magistrate
replied " if your worship is necessary
(important), shut the Chapel doors while
you read and pray, that it may not be
observed, and be sure that you do not
light the Chapel at night." He requested

(also

also that I should leave the city on the following Monday or Tuesday or sooner if possible.

On Saturday morning, the 13th instant, at a very early hour, we saw 2 inflamatory placards on walls near the Chapel, in which the people were called upon to assemble at the Chapel the following day - Sunday -, "to bind "abuse with filth, and cast out of the "City the foreigner and his vassals, etc, etc." I enclose a copy of the placard, made from memory by a native who read the original. Upon seeing the placards, I sent the Presiding Elder to the Yamen to ask that I might have an early interview with the Magistrate, but the Magistrate replied "I have not time I cannot see him". The Elder said "Mr Sites promised to follow "your instructions of yesterday, and not "open the Chapel for public service, why "is it that this morning such placards "are out". To this the Men too replied, "I knew very early this morning that (the

"the placards were out, but how can we
know who has done it",

Hearing this, I went, at 3 o'clock
p. m. to the Yamen of the Prefect, and
on handing my card & passport to the
Men tao to be sent in, I said, "I have
"been in the City 4 days & have found the
"people, wherever I have gone, friendly &
"polite, but this morning vile placards
"appeared, which I fear will excite the
"people to some violence."

He carried my card & passport to
the Prefect, and, returning, asked if
I had called upon the Magistrate.
I replied that I had sent a messenger
who had asked that I might have an
interview, but he had declined to see
me. I then said further, "If you regard
"the placard as of any importance, as
"meaning anything, I wish to see the
"Prefect." He said "No, go directly to the
"Magistrate yourself, and ask to see
him". Following his advice I went
immediately. The Men tao now carried
in my passport to the Magistrate, and

(on

on returning a few minutes later, said "he (the Magistrate) has sent it to the "Taotai and Prefect".

I waited in the Men tao's room for more than 2 hours while my passport went its round. It was then returned from the Magistrate with the following message. "The Prefect & Taotai say you "will be protected from any violence, and "I (the Magistrate) will instruct the Teapao "to wash down the placards; but you had "better leave the City on Monday or Tuesday".

I replied that I would leave on Monday or Tuesday, and the Men tao then accompanied me to the Chapel. We reached the Chapel about 7 o'clock in the evening (Saturday,) his object in accompanying me being to repeat to the native preachers all that had been promised me.

On Sunday we did not open the Chapel, but about ½ past 9 a.m. met with about a dozen Christians, including the families of the resident preachers, in the reception room of the preachers house

(just

just back of the Chapel. We read, and I briefly remarked upon the XIII Chapter of Romans, teaching subjection to Magistrates etc, We had prayers, but did not sing or have regular formal worship. At 11. oclock we had finished and all was quiet; Half an hour later the Mentao came in and asked if we had worshiped. The preacher Teng Kwan Yung replied that we did not open the Chapel, but that a few persons met in his house to read & pray, and that we had already finished. Then the preacher asked him why it was the placards had not been taken down according to promise. He replied "O, that "is of no importance, I will tell the Teshao "to take them down", then he added, "last "night at 3 Oclock after attending a "session with the Lien Chiah (聯甲) I "came here to report, but you were all "asleep, but one of your Christians opened "the gate and I told him there was "no danger of trouble today if you did "not open your Chapel for worship."

He then requested the preacher to tell me

me to leave the City the next day. He took his departure then, but a few persons who followed him in, remained, moving about in the open Court in front of the house, behaving in a haughty and imperious manner. This led me to suspect that all was not right, notwithstanding the good promises which had been made. Fearing that trouble was coming, and seeing no official protection for us, I thought I would walk out upon the street & observe to what extent this disturbing element existed.

I walked a considerable distance through the streets — finding the people, as usual, well disposed towards me, — passed out at one of the city gates and walked along the river bank to another gate nearer the Chapel, I observed a few vicious looking persons still near the Chapel, and a few others looking at the placard — which had not been taken down. Thinking these few people would disperse more readily if I did not enter the premises, I crossed the main street & walked up the

Hill

hill, where a friendly group gathered around me in front of a private residence. Here I stopped and engaged in conversation with the by-standers for 10 minutes or more, and then resumed my walk, & returned by the same street undisturbed till within 4 houses of the Chapel building, when I saw a dense crowd blocking up all the street in front of the Chapel.

I paused a moment, and only had time to observe the crowd, when I was seen, and at once set upon with hoots and fiendish yells. I turned and ran with the hope of reaching the Yamen, which was less than half a mile distant, but I was soon struck with stones and heavy missiles, and so hotly pursued that I rushed into a house intending to call upon the inmates to protect me; but unfortunately, though the outside walls presented a substantial appearance, the house inside was open and dilapidated, and if it was inhabited the inhabitants had fled.

The

The rabble broke in on all sides, and here I was assaulted in a most brutal manner, and besides sundry blows on back and head, I received a heavy blow on the right side of my face, across my eye and brows which for a moment quite stunned me, but recovering myself, I opened my eyes to find that a very fiend was making a thrust at my eyes with a 2-pronged wooden fork, and I that instant received the blow, cutting a cruel gash under each of my eyes.

I thought, as the blood gushed from my face, that my eyes were indeed pierced, I hesitated a moment, and then with a glimmer of sight I rushed out of the house and through the crowd until I was completely surrounded, lifted off my feet by the furious mob and thrown violently upon my face on the stone pavement; my boots were then taken off and my feet bound with rope. They then demanded my hands which were firmly clasped beneath my breast. I resisted, but was forced to yield. I was Kicked on the

(head

head, and my forehead knocked upon the stones with such force as to cause a frightful bruise. Being completely overpowered, my hands were tied behind my back and I then ceased to struggle or make further resistance. I was now without hat or boots, and but a remnant of my coat was left. I was utterly exhausted, and moving my face a little from the pool of blood which had flowed from my wounds, I lay quietly, looking, I am sure, more dead than alive. The noisy mob stood around me and discussed what to do next. Some said, "He is dead already" They then stood upon my limbs, and pushed me to see what signs of life there was. Others said "Let us stone him." "Let us drag him out of the city". I do not know how long I lay thus, but probably not longer than half an hour. I was not unconscious, but lay motionless as one dead, thinking that less violence would be done to me, and fully believing that assistance would come to me.

I soon was made aware that an officer

(was

was approaching. I afterwards learned that he was a military officer, attended by 20 unarmed soldiers, despatched to my relief by the Taotai. He, in a very deliberate manner unbound me and slowly, but with much noise and ado, called a sedan chair into which I was lifted, but the chair could not be moved until the Taotai came in person and cleared the street. I was borne to the Chapel, but during the onslaught upon me a large number of the rioters had entered the premises — the Chapel and the preacher's house — breaking the windows and doing other damage. The preachers with their families had fled by a back exit and taken refuge with friendly neighbors, carrying with them all they could of their personal effects, some of which were wrested from them on the way, so that on returning to their house afterwards their losses were found to be considerable.

While being borne from the spot where I was put into the sedan I

had

had no idea where I was being taken to, my eyes being so smeared with blood and so swollen that I could not see; but I supposed I was going to one of the Yamens.

Being finally put down at the Chapel I sat some minutes in the chair, the officers & soldiers meanwhile talking loudly & making a great bustle. I soon heard the voice of my servants and the preachers (who up to this time had not known of the assault upon me) as they gathered around me, with sobs and cries, who informed me where I was. Upon being assisted to a room in the preacher's house, a servant brought me clothes and bedding, which he had saved by removing them to the house of a friendly neighbor.

I was made comfortable for the night, and faithful christian attendants ministered to my wants. On the following morning I was informed that seven unarmed soldiers slept on guard during the night, in the chapel, and that all was as quiet as if no disturbance had

(taken

taken place. On Sunday evening the officials hired a boat to convey me to Yochow, and another to take the preachers temporarily to a station some forty miles down the river.

On Monday morning, the 15th instant, the Taotai, Prefect, & Magistrate, with a squad of soldiers, accompanied us to our boats, and, with their usual politeness, bade me adieu.

A military officer & a few soldiers accompanied me to Yochow. The boat provided for me was large & commodious, and through the kind attention of my servants who ministered to my wants and almost constantly bathed my wounds, I was made comfortable on the homeward journey. Arrived home on the 17th instant and have since been under medical treatment for my injuries with fair hopes of recovery.

In concluding this narration, I venture to say that, if suitable punishment should not be meted out to the perpetrators of this cruel and unprovoked assault, there is danger that it will become unsafe for

foreigners

foreigners to visit the interior of the province for any purpose without great personal risk, and that the good work of Christian teachers and Missionaries will be permanently interrupted.

I leave the matter in your hands with the fullest confidence that you will in this case, as you have done in similar cases in the past, take such measures as to you may seem necessary to secure speedy & just reparation for the great wrong that has been committed.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully.

(signed) Nathan Sites

Despatch No. 572.
Enclosure 2.

6/1880.

Mr. Seward to H. I. H. Prince Kung.
January 19th, 1880.

Y. I. H.

It becomes my duty to lay before Y. I. H. the inclosed statement of the Reverend Mr. Sites, an American missionary of a very cruel attack made upon him by certain disorderly people of Yen Ping fu in Fokien.

In view of this statement I ought to inform Y. I. H. that the two cities Yen-Ping and Kienning have long been notorious for their hostility to foreigners.

I beg leave therefore to ask Y. I. H. to transmit orders to the Governor General at Foochow to make a thorough enquiry into the facts of the attack upon Mr. Sites and to do complete justice in the matter. I beg that you will also instruct him to take the necessary steps to secure to my countrymen the peaceful enjoyment of their right to visit the two cities in question.

I am on my side instructing

(the

the Consul at Foochow to place all the facts in his possession bearing upon the matter in hand before the Governor General.

I seize etc, etc, etc,

(signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 572.
Inclosure 3.

Mr. Seward to Mr. DeLano.
No. 100. January 19th, 1880.

Sir,

I have received today your despatch No. 146, reporting a grave attack upon the Reverend Mr. Sites while at Yen Ping foo in the pursuance of his labors as a Missionary.

The case is one which calls for an earnest effort to secure the punishment of the offenders, It would appear also that the moment is opportune to move the Government to take steps to secure to our people the enjoyment of their Treaty rights in that city and at Kienning.

I am addressing myself to the Tsung li Yamen in this sense, and after receiving a response I shall advise you of the course which you should take in the matter.

I am, Sir, etc,
(Signed) George F. Seward.

(Report of Disp. Bureau No. 16. April 7. 1880. a&f

Rec'd April 22. Instruction to Hon. Seward April 22. a&f

See Hon. Seward's dispatch on same subject made

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 29th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR 2 1880 RECEIVED

Chester Holcombe to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Requests leave of absence.

Synopsis.

Mr. Holcombe requests leave of absence for six months, with permission to visit the United States.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I beg leave respectfully to request a leave of absence from my post for six months with permission to visit the United States.

In support of this request it appears necessary merely to state that I arrived in China in April 1869., and have since been a continuous resident in this city. I entered

entered the service of the Government, as Acting Secretary of this Legation, upon the 1st of October, 1871., and, with an interval of about 16 months, have performed the duties of the office from that date to the present. My commission as full Secretary of Legation and Interpreter bears date August 15th, 1876.

The records of the Department will show that no application has heretofore been made by me for leave of absence, and I may add that, since my arrival in China, I have been constantly in the discharge of my duties, with

no

no vacation of any sort.

A variety of considerations urges me to visit the United States at an early moment, and I request your permission to do so.

My wish is to leave my post in September of the present year, returning to it in the early part of 1881. I write thus in advance of the time when I hope to be allowed to take my departure, in order that ample time may be afforded to make suitable arrangements for filling the vacancy made by my absence.

I hardly need add that, in case this request meets with

with a favorable response at Your hands, I shall still, at the last moment, be ready to defer my departure, should the exigencies of the public service appear to require it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Chester Holcombe

File

Ask

Wade

No. 573. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Messrs. Coit & Co's copper case.

Synopsis.

Having received a report from the Consul at Kiungpo that this case has been closed, Mr. Seward has so informed the Foreign Office.

No. 573. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Recurring to my despatch, number 493, I have the honor to inform you that the Consul at Kiungpo reports that Messrs. Boit and Company have paid into the Customs at that port the amount due from them in respect of the copper imported by them in 1876, and that I have so informed the Foreign Office. 1/573. 2/573.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Lord to Mr. Seward
No. 106. December 3rd, 1879.
2. Mr. Seward to Prince Kung.
11/1880. January 29th, 1880.

Despatch No. 573.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Lord to Mr. Seward.
No. 106. December 5th, 1879.

Sir:—

Referring to your despatch No. 42, and my reply thereto No. 102, relating to the position of Messrs Coil & Co's "coppa case", I have now to report that Messrs Coil & Co have paid and taken up the bond which they filed with the Customs in 1876 and that the case is closed up.

I have, etc, etc.
(Signed) Edward C. Lord.

Despatch No. 573.
Inclosure 2.

11/1880.

Mr. Seward to Prince Kung.

January 29th, 1880.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that the Consul at Ningpo has reported to me that Messrs Coit & Co have paid the sum found due from them to the Customs on account of the copper imported by them in 1876.

I have etc, etc,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Ack.

Wade
+
Wood

No. 574. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th, 1880.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Consul Lincoln's gun contract.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward refers to certain further correspondence sent up by Mr. Vice Consul Cheshire, which he does not forward, as he understands that copies have been sent to the Department from Canton.

No. 574. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Hon. Vice Consul Cheshire has sent to me a translation of Hon. Lincoln's contract with the authorities at Canton for the purchase of guns, etc., and also translations of letters which passed between Hon. Lincoln and the Viceroy, in regard to the contract before Hon. Lincoln left Canton. I understand that no record of these letters was left by

by Mr. Lincoln in the Consulate.

As Mr. Cheshire has, no doubt sent these papers to the Department, it is not necessary for me to do so. Referring to them by their dates as follows:—

Mr. Lincoln to Viceroy, Oct. 15th, 1879.
do. do. to do. Oct. 16th 1879.
Yü K. Cheong to Shaw How Chü (no date)
do. do. to do. do. do.
do. do. to do. do. do.
do. do. to do. do. do.,

I have only to remark that they show clearly that the whole business was worked up by Mr. Lincoln and the Interpreter, before Mr. Lincoln's departure from Canton, in direct violation of the law and regulations.

Mr.

Mr. Cheshire has sent to me, also, copies of his despatches to the viceroy, dated November 22nd ult., 24th ult., and 28th ult., and the viceroy's letters of November 24th ult., and 27th ult. You will see from the last of these that the viceroy distinctly asserts that the contract was made "with the Consulate", and calls upon Mr. Cheshire to state how it is to be carried out.

I have responded to Mr. Cheshire's despatch as in 1574. shown in the copy enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

1. Hon. Seward to Hon. Cheshire.

No. 76. January 29th, 1880.

Despatch No. 574.
Enclosure.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Cheshire.
No. 76. January 29th, 1880.

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 39, covering copies of the contract made between Mr. Lincoln and certain Authorities at your port for the purchase of arms etc, and of correspondence between Mr. Lincoln, the Interpreter and yourself on the one side and the local Authorities regarding this matter.

The matter does not appear to call for further comments by me.

I am Sir, etc.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

File

Ack

Wade

No. 575. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.



Peking, January 29th, 1880.

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

PRINTED.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.
1880

Subject.

The Kuldja question.

Synopsis.

Covers two Imperial decrees, one referring the Chung How Treaty to the High Council, the other handing Chung How over to the Board of Punishments. Feeling is general that Chung How is being harshly dealt with.

A. R. 1880

No. 575. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to recur to my despatch, number 557, and to hand to you, herewith, translations 2/575. of two Imperial Decrees which have relation to it and to the charge against Lehring How.

It is not positively known whether the tenor of the discussions, which have been going forward, are favorable to the ratification of the treaty, or the reverse

Despatch No. 575.
Enclosure 1.

An Imperial Decree.

Their Imperial Highnesses, the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother, Decree:—

Whereas it was ordered that the Treaty made by Ching How, and the several papers upon the subject by the Foreign Office, and the Memorials by Wang Renkan, and Sheng Yü of the Han Lin, Chang Chih tung, be referred to Grand Secretariat, the Six Boards, the Nine Lower Courts, and the Han Lin for consideration; and, Whereas the report of the Grand Secretariat and their Associates has been received, together with three Memoranda from the Vice President Chang Hsü, and Memorials from President Wang Ching li, Vice President Chien Pao hsin, Vice President Chou Le Run of the Astronomical Board

Board, Pao Ling, Chang Chai, Kuo Tsung Chü of the Remonstrate, Yü Shing hua, Wo Chen, Hu Pin Chih, Censor Kung Hsien Chüeh, Huang Yuan shan, Liao Han Chih, Tsui Cheng hsin, all Censors, Chang Hui kuei also through the Remonstrate:— And also certain Memorials hitherto received from Hao Wan peng, Ling Chin ling, of the Remonstrate, Wo Lapu, Wang Hsien Chien of the Han Lin, Yü Yiu lin of the Han Lin, Reader Yen Yu fang:—

Let the earlier and later Memorials and reports be referred to the Princes of the First and Second Grades, the High Ministers of the Imperial Presence, the Grand Council, the Prince and Ministers of the Foreign Office, the Grand Secretariat, the Presidents of the Six Boards, and the Chief Censors, for careful consideration

and

and a suitable report.

Ichun Ichin Wang* will, of course, act with them in their deliberations and reports. Respect this!

* Ichun Ichin Wang is the seventh Prince, being the brother next younger than Prince Kung, and is the father of the present Emperor.

C.H.

January 20th, 1880.

Despatch No. 575.
Enclosure 2.

January 27th, 1880.

An Imperial Decree

The Board of Civil Office memorializes Us in obedience to Our command that they take the matter into grave consideration, and request that Chung How, ex-Senior Member of the Censorate be removed from office, in accordance with the statutes, for the violation of the regulations.

Chung How in obedience to Our command went as Our Envoy abroad, and without awaiting the Imperial will, ventured of his own motion to return to this Capital. The nature of his offense is very grave, and a simple removal from Office is not sufficient to cover it.

Let Chung How first be deprived of rank, arrested, examined, and handed over to the Board of Punishments to be

dealt

dealt with for his offense.

Respect this!

Approve letter to Mr. Bailey.
The circular of the 6th Dec. is proper if the present clerical force of the Legation is sufficient to enable them to comply therewith, otherwise it should not be insisted on.
J. P.

Transmitted Ap. 9
Mr Caldwell

No. 576. Two Enclosures. made

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR
2
1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Cowles' case. Correspondence with Mr. Hle Lans.

Synopsis.

Covers despatch from Mr. Bailey showing that Mr. Hle Lans state declines to receive Mr. Cowles, or to act upon certain suggestions made by Mr. Seward in regard to his correspondence with this Legation.

No. 576. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of Mr. Bailey's despatch, number 744, and of the enclosed despatches to him from Mr. Hle Lano, numbers 149 and 150.

You will see that Mr. Hle Lano has declined my proposal to recognize Mr. Cowles until your decision upon his case has been made known.

You

You will see, also, that Hon. Mr. Lans takes exception to my Circular letter of December 6th, in regard to Consular correspondence with the Legation.

A copy of the Circular in question will be forwarded to you by the mail which takes this. It should have been sent at the date, but was overlooked.

I am addressing a letter regarding Hon. Mr. Lans's despatches to Hon. Mr. Bailey, a copy 2/576. of which I enclose.

You will, no doubt, agree with me that Hon. Mr. Lans indicates far more concern for his own convenience than for Hon. Mr. Bailey's or mine, and that

his

his reading of the Regulations is not the right one. It was certainly never intended that the Consul General should be obliged to copy despatches written by the Consuls in response to those from the Legation, or in regard to matters which should be reported to the Legation.

I am requesting you elsewhere to approve my Circular of December 6th, and I beg leave to ask here for your approval of my letter to Mr. Bailey.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Bailey to Mr. Seward
   No. 741. December 27th, 1879.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey
   No. 224. January 29th, 1880.

Despatch No. 576.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Bailey to Mr. Seward.
No. 741. December 27th, 1879.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose copies of two despatches Nos. 149 & 150, of the 22nd instant from Mr. Consul DeLano to this office; the first concerning the appointment by you of Mr. J. S. Cowles jr. as acting Interpreter for the Consulate at Foochow, and the latter relating to certain rules prescribed by yourself in regard to Mr. DeLano's official correspondence with your Legation. I have acknowledged the despatches and informed the Consul that copies of them will be sent to you by the first opportunity. I shall await your reply before communicating further with Mr. DeLano upon the subject of either despatch.

I have etc. etc.

(Signed) David H. Bailey.

Mr DeLano to Mr. Bailey.
No 149. December 22nd, 1880.

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive a despatch from the Honorable George F. Seward, U. S. Minister at Peking, to the effect that he has been informed by Mr. J. P. Cowles jr, who bears a commission issued by him (Mr. Seward) as acting Interpreter at this port, that I refuse to recognize him (Mr. Cowles) as such acting Interpreter, and the Minister requests me to place Mr. Cowles in charge of the Interpretership until the question of the validity of his said appointment has been decided by the Department of State.

I beg, through you, to inform the Minister that I cannot accept the services of Mr. Cowles under or by virtue of an appointment which I hold to be unauthorized by law, and therefore cannot accede to his request, but that I would willingly give him

(employment

employment as Interpreter, with the emoluments attaching to the office, subject to your approval, if Mr. Cowles were willing to accept it.

In doing this I should be conforming to the course authorized by the Department of State in connection with the employment of Mr. Cheshire, and my action would, no doubt, meet with the sanction of the Department.

I am, Sir, etc,

(Signed) M. M. De Lano.

Mr. DeLano to Mr. Bailey.

No. 150. December 22nd, 1879.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a despatch from the United States Minister at Peking under date of the 6th instant in which is laid down a series of rules in regard to my correspondence with the Legation which, he says "if followed by me will greatly subserve the convenience of the Legation".

I desire, through you, to inform the Minister that, while I am at all times disposed to do all in my power to aid in facilitating public business, I should be unable to comply strictly with the rules he has laid down without clerical assistance which the Government does not provide, and which I am not able to provide myself. The duties of my own office occupy my time so completely that I must in the future conform strictly to paragraph 42 of the Consular

Consular Regulations, addressing myself to the Legation only in reply to communications or inquiries from that Office; except that I shall continue to make a quarterly return of official correspondence as I have been doing in the past, and I shall note the subject of each despatch as fully as may be practicable.

I understand that it is my duty to supply the Legation with all the information requisite for it to be in possession of in regard to American interests at the port, my official relations with the Chinese Authorities and, perhaps, the general method of conducting the business of the Consulate, but as my duties are somewhat onerous, I must in a measure "subserve the convenience" of my own office as well as that of the Legation.

Trusting that the pursuance of the course above indicated will meet with your approval, as my immediate superior.

I have, &c, etc,

(Signed) Mc. M. DeLano.

Despatch No. 576.
Enclosure 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 224. January 29th, 1880.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 741, and the enclosed copies of Mr. Dedano's despatches to you Nos 149. and 150.

It appears from Mr. Dedano's despatches that he still declines to recognise my appointment of Mr. Cowles, and that he will exercise his own judgment as to the extent to which he will follow the suggestions of my circular of 6th December, in regard to correspondence with this Legation.

I am very averse to controversy and shall refrain from addressing myself again to Mr. Dedano on either matter.

I may say to you however that I shall be prepared at all times to do what I can to consult the convenience of our several officers in China, and that I shall not complain at all if they are unable, for any reason, to

(consult

consult my own. The object is to work out the best possible results under a very defective system.

I may point out further that Mr. De Lano's course in writing to you in reference to my letters to him (his letters to you Nos 149. & 150. are answers to my despatches to him) is not sanctioned by the Regulations and does not promote the convenience of any one. On the contrary it throws unnecessary work upon your own office which is always overburthened. I shall hope that his own good sense will indicate to him that it is not desirable to raise an issue in this direction.

I am, Sir, etc,
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Instructions Cp. 9
Mr Calhoun

Report C. P.

Dudden

No. 577. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR
2
1880
RECEIVED

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Correspondence between Consulates
and the Legation.

Synopsis.

Asks the approval of the
Department for a Circular
issued by Mr. Seward, and a
copy of which is enclosed.

No. 577. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I find that I have neglected to send to you a Circular letter which I addressed to our several Consuls in China, on the 6th of December last, in regard to their correspondence with the Legation.

Referring to the copy 1/577. enclosed, I have to say that the 1st suggestion is fully authorized by Mr. Fish's instruction on the

the same subject, number 117, that the second was dictated by my desire to attend promptly to current work, by the fact that the Consulates are less pressed by work, generally, than the Legation, and to save unnecessary copying here, and the third by a desire to avoid unnecessary work, and to ensure accuracy and promptness in the presentation of cases coming from the Consulates, to the Foreign Office.

I beg leave, respectfully, to ask You to approve the suggestions so made to the Consuls. They are reasonable in themselves, and, having been made

made as suggestions, not directions, cannot be expected to interfere in any measure with the prompt performance of other consular duties.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure.

1. Circular letter to Consuls, December 6th, 1879.

Despatch No. 577.
Enclosure 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bailey.
No. 206. December 6th, 1872.

Sir:—

I beg leave to lay before you the following suggestions in regard to your official correspondence, which, if followed by yourself, will greatly subserve the convenience of this Legation.

I. That, in your quarterly returns of official correspondence, the subject of each despatch, sent or received, be entered as fully as possible.

II. That, in the case of communications to the Legation, of such a nature as to render it probable that I may desire to send copies of them to the Secretary of State, you send up a second copy; or, in case you yourself are forwarding a copy of any given despatch to the

the Department, you inform me of the fact, and give me the number under which the despatch goes forward.

III. That, in reporting to me any correspondence had with Chinese officials, copies of both the English and Chinese text, both of letters sent and received, be invariably inclosed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Ack

Inclosure

No. 578. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 30th, 1880.



George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Kuldja question.

Synopsis.

Forwards an extract from the London Mail of September 17th, bearing upon this subject.

No. 578. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you, herewith, an article which 1/578.
I have extracted from the
London Mail of September 17th,
which contains interesting
information in regard to the
existing dispute between Russia
and China, and which shows
that doubts were entertained in
Europe whether the settlement
proposed in the Chung How-Giers
treaty

treaty would prove acceptable to the Chinese.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo F. Seward.

Enclosure.

1. Article cut from London Grant September 17th, 1879.

Despatch No. 578.
Enclosure.

, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

THE KULDJA QUESTION.

There is no longer any reason for doubting that the Chinese campaign in Central Asia has been crowned with the most complete success by the restoration by Russia of the province of Kuldja. The telegram which we published yesterday from our Correspondent at Berlin more than confirms similar intelligence received from other sources, and leaves no doubt upon the point that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and China, by the terms of which the province of Kuldja is to be given up by the former Power. It was well known that when the Chinese had in two successive campaigns overthrown the Tungani and Yakoob Beg they did not consider their programme for the reconquest of the lost possessions of the Empire to be fully carried out. There was yet another province to be won back, and as it was held by Russia, and not, like the Tungan cities, by a badly organised confederation of priests and princelets, or, as Kashgaria was, by a foreign soldier of fortune, the task was obviously more difficult than that of transporting thousands of troops across the Mongolian deserts. There were many who thought it would be hopeless. Some expected that the Chinese power would crumble away as rapidly as it had been created, and undoubtedly the delay on the part of the Russian Government was caused to a great extent by the hope that such a decline would happen. Others were confident, and with better show of reason, that Russia would avail herself of the charges brought against the Chinese for ruthless cruelty to excuse herself from complying with the demand of the Pekin Government. Both these conjectures were based on plausible arguments, and undoubtedly the most insignificant occurrence, such as, for instance, a rising on the part of the hitherto faithful Calmuck tribes against China, would have sufficed to induce Russia to retain possession of Kuldja. But as the event has turned out, the remarkable persistency of the Chinese has been again rewarded with success. They have not recovered their much-prized territory of Ili by the sword, as they did Yunnan, Jungaria, and Eastern Turkestan, but they have done so by having recourse to the arts of diplomacy. The prize of victory is on this occasion theirs without the cost of battle, and it will not be less sweet because the risk of a contest with Russia has been avoided.

The surrender which Russia has made with all the appearance of a great sacrifice is one which, if there is any value whatever in international engagements, she was bound to make. It is only eight years since the Russian Minister at Pekin was instructed by his Government to inform the Chinese authorities that the Russians had been compelled to occupy the province of Kuldja by the disorders prevailing among the Mahomedans there and also by the growing strength of the Ataliik Ghazi south of the Tian-Shan, both enemies of the Chinese; but his Government, he said, had no intention of contesting their rights, and whenever a Chinese army should be sent of sufficient strength to maintain order in the province the Czar would order its restoration to China. The Pekin authorities were, no doubt, highly pleased at this not ungenerous conduct; but, instead of treating it as a mere compliment, they accepted it as an engagement. That Russia had engaged to evacuate Kuldja on the appearance of a Chinese army was treasured up as a fact of great importance in the minds of Chinese statesmen. Years passed away, and Kuldja under Russian rule made some progress towards recovery from the depression into which it had sunk under the Mahomedan adventurers who had first mastered the Chinese and then turned their energies to quarrelling among themselves. Until the autumn of the year 1876 little or nothing was heard of the Chinese in the direction of Central Asia. It is true that there had been rumours of the concentration of an army on the outskirts of Kansuh, and so long ago as 1874 Sir Rutherford Alcock had half foretold the period of military activity west of the Gobi desert, of which we are now witnessing the crowning stroke. The capture of the towns of Urumtsi and Manas from the Tungani in the months of August and November, 1876, respectively, showed Russia that the Chinese had taken the first step towards fulfilling the condition upon which Russia had agreed to give back Kuldja. The triumphant campaign in the following year against Yakoob Beg and his son Kuli Beg, closing with the re-conquest of the whole of Kashgaria, was the second step, and brought China to the very threshold of her former province. The army which had subdued the Tungani and vanquished the Ataliik Ghazi was certainly competent to maintain order in a peaceful province. For more than eighteen months the Russian authorities, both at home and in Asia, have refused to give the Chinese any satisfaction. The menacing attitude of Tso Tsung Tang and his army at Manas and Aksu has been supplemented by the diplomacy of the special Envoy at St. Petersburg; but it is only now that the point is about to be conceded which should have been granted immediately upon the re-conquest of Kashgaria.

It does not appear, however, from the terms of the treaty just concluded between M. de Giers and Chung How, that the Russian Government has made any very great sacrifice. It has admitted the principle of a restoration of territory which had enjoyed the benefits of Russian administration for a certain number of years, and no doubt that is a very great concession. The more closely the conditions of this treaty are scanned the more evident does it seem that Russia has obtained more than she will lose; for, in the first place, only four-fifths of Kuldja are to be restored. The valley of the Tekes north-east of Naryn—once upon a time a Chinese possession, but surrendered by treaty to Russia twenty years ago—with its military road from Karakol to the Muzart pass, leading into Kashgaria, is to be retained; and this strip of territory between the Tian Shan and the Karagantai Mountains will enable Russia to exert a very material influence upon the progress of events both in Kuldja and in Eastern Turkestan. It severs direct communication between the two provinces. The Russian frontier further to the north is to be pushed forward from the Zaisan Sea into the steppe along the Black Irtish. As yet we are unaware how far this change will take the Russian frontier in the direction of the towns of Toulta and Buluntohoi; and, indeed, it is most probable that it is of insignificant extent and only sufficient to make of Zaisan a Russian lake. This arrangement throws considerable light on the frontier relations of Russia and China by showing how events on the Ili may have an influence so far away as the banks of the Irtish; and there have been rumours of coming changes, still further away, along the line of the Amoor. In addition to these concessions China is to pay an indemnity of five millions of roubles, and to admit Russian merchants into all the interior markets of the empire. The sacrifice which the Russian Press is making so much talk about is, therefore, not very apparent. Russia has certainly obtained a very tangible reward for her eight years' stewardship in Kuldja, and she will continue to hold in her hand the means of re-occupying the province if such a course should in the future become necessary. The clauses relating to commerce will undoubtedly place in her grasp much of the trade of Western China, and if, as is possible, the Chinese should place restrictions in the way of Russian merchants, an excuse is available for reverting to the present condition of things. We are told that Chung How is about to proceed to Livadia to thank the Czar; but it is questionable whether his Government will regard the accompanying conditions as matter for congratulation. Kuldja has been regained, and that in the eyes of the Chinese is worth a great price; but when it is perceived that Russia will still hold the province practically under her authority, it is much to be doubted if either the Generals in Central Asia or the Ministers at Pekin will deem that there is much cause to feel grateful to the Czar.

File

Inclosure

No. 579. One Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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2
1880
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

PRINTED.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.
1880.

Subject.

Trade matters - letter from Prince Kung.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward forwards the answer made by the Foreign Office to the joint note sent in November last. The foreign Representatives have not yet decided what action to take.

F. R. 1880

No. 579. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I beg leave to hand to you, herewith, the response of the 1579.
Foreign Office to the joint note
in regard to trade griefs, which
grievances
was addressed to Prince Kung
in November last.

The note is not free
from a certain assumption of
independence, and it is
disfigured by one or two extreme
expressions. It adheres rigidly to
the

the positions taken up by the Foreign Office in the Circular letter addressed to their Ministers abroad in 1878. It ends, however, with a plain declaration of willingness to discuss with the foreign Representatives measures for the removal of grievances.

The several foreign Representatives will meet to discuss the Porte's note in a few days. In the meantime I refrain from further comments upon it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Lord F. Lyons

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

7. Prince Kung to Mr. Seward.
7/1880. January 19th, 1880.

Despatch No. 579.
Enclosure.

7/1880.

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, herewith makes a communication in reply.

Upon the 22nd of November last I had the honor to receive a collective note from Y. E. E. the several foreign Representatives in Peking upon the question of inland taxation upon foreign goods taken to the interior as well as upon native produce intended for export, and stating that as China had repeatedly declared her willingness to enter upon a joint consideration of the question, Y. E. had drawn up a list of grievances to which you invited my careful consideration.

Upon this subject I beg leave to remark that it was not China that sent her agents to the several Governments to negotiate the existing Treaties. Assuredly it

(was

was these several Governments who sent their agents to China requesting the negotiation of the Treaties. The various articles contained in them were all made on the motion of the several Governments, and their stipulations were all determined at the request of the several Powers. Aside from the provision that China may establish rules to protect her revenue, this Government has no foothold left for itself.

China refused none of the requests of the several foreign Powers and has not failed to take measures to carry into effect those requests.

All these Treaties may be said to have been new creations of the past twenty years, and it could hardly be avoided that some of their stipulations should be either unprofitable or detrimental to China, but since the mutual

observance

observance of them in this long period has given reciprocal satisfaction to all parties, a thing difficult to be secured, it cannot be said that their observance has been without advantage.

In reference to the more than twenty grievances enclosed with Y. E's. note, they have received careful attention. It would appear as though throughout these twenty years, China has been in daily violation of her treaty obligations. If China should write in detail all her grievances against the officials and merchants of the several Governments, it is to be feared that they would not be limited to twenty.

If any two Powers, desiring commercial intercourse, should appoint their Agents to fix rules of intercourse, these rules naturally being difficult to arrange, it would ordinarily be difficult to provide against future differences of opinion between them.

In regard to the relations of the

(park

past twenty years between China and foreign powers, it has happened that a certain Government has sent a High Official to China to discuss certain business. After a negotiation extending over a long period a conclusion was reached. Thereafter the stipulations proposed, and to which China had assented, were transmitted to his Government, and, to the surprise of the High Functionary, his Government refused its consent. It has also happened that a Diplomatic Agent of a certain Government has discussed with the High Authorities of China the intent of certain treaty stipulations without coming to agreement. Thereafter his Government was of opinion that the Representative in question had in the discussion made wilful misrepresentation. Again, a certain consular Officer, regardful of the Treaties, held that a particular line of action was in accordance with their stipulations and the trade rules. But his superior at (Peking

※ See note at end of dispatch.
C.H.

Peking, on the contrary criticised his action as a violation of the treaties. Again when the merchants and people of some nation have violated the rules and China has held that they should be punished, the Government of the persons concerned has at times been of the same opinion with China, and at times of a different opinion.

Thus the divergences in the given cases arose, not because the officials and merchants concerned had no thought for the good relations of the Governments, but because of errors in their action. And hence, of course, in a long period greater divergences in these directions would result.

The foreign Powers were the parties seeking the treaty stipulations and China was the party assenting to them. Since the parties who sought them have not been without misrepresentation, how could it be assumed that there should be no misunderstanding on the side of the assenting party? But if these differences

(of

of opinion are to be construed as violations of the Treaties and as a basis for a breach of good relations, then it would seem as if there has not been a day in all these twenty years when such a breach has not occurred. But China is unwilling to consider the mistake of an individual as the failure of his Government, but holds rather that when a matter arises it should be dealt with by itself, and when a case occurs, that case should be decided.

In regard to the mistakes of Chinese officials in the interpretation of the Treaties, or in matters of trade, these certainly cannot be avoided, but will likely be of constant occurrence.

In regard to the twenty grievances mentioned in Y. E's despatch, it is probable that at certain places and at certain times there may have been instances of the sort, but not at all places and constantly. How can instances of these

sorts

sorts be held to prove that China in all parts and always acts in this way, and violates her treaty obligations in such manner!

If at any time a question arises, upon representations being made, it can be thereupon adjusted and closed. If at any locality, a point of dissatisfaction arises, upon representations being made at the given point, it can there be arranged. If any official commits an error, foreign officials can set forth the error, and China will rectify it, and deal with the offender.

Speaking generally, whatever may be the friendship, it is impossible in a long period to avoid the appearance of suspicions, or the existence of mutual resentments. No matter how perfect the stipulations of the treaties, errors of interpretation cannot be avoided, nor that there will be violators of the regulations. In all matters of intercourse, each matter must be dealt with as it occurs,

(and

and each party should seek the way to strengthen good relations.

More than half of the twenty grievances mentioned in Y. E's note refer to the collection of the duties and transit dues. This Yamen has three plans in mind upon this subject.

1st. The present regulations may be carried into effect. The High Provincial Authorities will, on the one hand, be instructed by this Yamen to direct their officials to act in good faith in obedience to them, and, on the other hand, your several consular officers and merchants will be instructed by Y. E. to scrupulously obey them.

Or,

2nd The regulations heretofore agreed upon between this Yamen and H. E. the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, may be put in force.

Or,

3rd The stipulation in the several treaties

treaties that foreigners shall not be subject to Chinese jurisdiction may be stricken out, and foreigners in China shall be subject to Chinese authority at all places and always, and be dealt with as Chinese subjects.

If E. E. the foreign Representatives may indicate which plan they prefer. Or, if the three are all inadmissible, then there will be no difficulty in the way of the consideration of the procedure which in the minds of I. E. E. seems to be desirable, provided it is practicable for China.

In addition to making answer to each grievance in detail, I have the honor thus to respond to Y. E.

N. E. George F. Seward.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Peking, January 19th, 1880.

X: This translation is made as the Chinese

Chinese text appears to require.
But the Ministers of the Foreign
Office have informed the Interpreter
of one of the Legations that "
nothing offensive was intended
and the context appears to sustain
this explanation.

C.H.

I. Treaties allow foreigners of the various nationalities at the several ports to lease land, the land so leased, however, to such foreigners continues to be Chinese territory. Foreign merchants have heretofore sometimes sold foreign goods within the limits of the port, and before they have passed to the interior, to Chinese. The owner is thus a Chinese, and the goods are upon Chinese soil. China temporarily levies lekin for military purposes, which is a matter within her own control, As it is already agreed that foreign imports shall not pay lekin within the limits ob the foreign concessions, this point, since such dues are not collected, need not be discussed.

II. The regulations of trade at the ports provide that foreign imports taken to the interior if not protected by a transit certificate from the Customs shall pay charges and lekin at each station and barrier passed. Thus

(imports

imports taken into the interior, on which the transit duty has not been paid and a certificate taken out should pay the barrier dues and Lekin and no other duties are added to them.

III. According to the Treaties, transit certificates must be issued to merchants taking foreign produce inland, upon application and payment of transit dues. As passes are of a sudden being applied for, for points for which passes have not heretofore been taken out, the Local authorities, with the intention of preventing wrong doing, have consulted as to regulations with the several foreign officials. This certainly is in accord with treaty stipulations, and is neither a refusal to issue passes, nor an enforcement of unnecessary rules.

IV. Merchants taking foreign merchandise into the interior covered by a certificate of the payment of the transit dues, are to produce this certificate for examination at the barriers as evidence. But it has occurred at certain points that the tax

(officers

officers have refused to respect this certificate when placed before them. This fact having been brought to the notice of this Yamen it must instruct the High authorities concerned to examine into the matter and take action.

V. By the treaties merchants taking imports covered by transit passes, shall produce the passes for inspection and countersed at each barrier en route. Excepting cases of passes concealed or false entries in which all goods covered by them are confiscated, in case, at barriers or other stations, the officials demand other than the legal levies, or make pretexts for seizures, this office upon representation will instruct the High Officials concerned to inquire and take action.

VI. The Trade Regulations appended to the Treaties provide that merchants who may take imports inland, shall inform the Customs as to the point to which the goods are to be taken and pay the transit dues. The Customs will

(over

issue a transit certificate which shall be produced for inspection at all stations en route, and no matter whether taken to points near or remote no further dues shall be levied. Thus the transit certificate is limited in its application to the point, whether near or remote, for which the merchant reported. On arrival at the point named the certificate becomes of no value.

VII. By treaty merchants of any nationality are allowed to lease premises and erect warehouses at the several ports for their convenience in the storage of merchandise. H. E. the British Minister notified his people that they would not be allowed to establish warehouses in the interior, thus providing against abuses. By treaty merchants are allowed to hire boats for the transport of merchandise. The Yangtsze Regulations also provide that foreign merchants may employ boats in inland waters for the transport of goods. All of which are facilities for the benefit of

of foreign trade. The transport and storage of merchandise must of course be conducted in accordance with the Treaties.

VIII. In the several Provinces, and excepting the foreign Customs, the Customs stations have had their first points of establishment. But the Lekin stations are in each province under the control of a High Official who takes the circumstances into consideration and from time to time increases or diminishes the levies. In the past few years there have been reductions, but no increase. There certainly has never been an establishment of additional Lekin stations without the orders of this High Official in any Province.

IX. The tariff of the foreign Customs is provided for in the Treaties. The tariff of the Chinese Customs is recorded in the Regulations of the Board of Revenue, printed and published long since. But, as the Lekin is established for the necessities of the military, it has not been provided for by law, and there has been

(no

no necessity for its being levied uniformly in the several Provinces.

X. Foreign merchants taking imports inland should be provided with a transit certificate, and foreign merchants going inland to purchase native produce should have a transit pass. Merchandise not protected by these papers, since at each barrier and station it pays the dues and Lekin, ought to have a receipt setting forth the amounts of dues and Lekin paid, and at what points and to what officers. Should any officer without reason refuse to give such receipts, this Yamên must of course, upon proper representation, instruct the High officer concerned to take the proper action in the premises.

XI. Merchandise covered by transit pass, having paid the proper dues ought of course not to be subject at the several stations and Lekin barriers to further levies in violation of law. Where such cases occur the offense of the Deputy concerned should be inquired into

(and

and clearly established by the High Official of the Province, and he should be punished according to the laws of China.

XII Levies exacted in violation of law upon goods passing the Customs, and covered by transit certificates, ought to be returned to the owners. But it would not be proper to accept the simple statement of the merchant concerned. The case should be investigated by the High Officer in the given Province, and action taken upon the development of the actual facts. Occasionally a case will be contested and much time be consumed in its adjustment.

XIII. See no. III.

XIV. In all the producing districts, in the several provinces of China there is a tax upon the productions called the "Miscellaneous Tax". This tax is paid by the producers to the officers appointed to collect it for remittance no matter whether merchants do or do not purchase the

(produce

produce concerned. This tax has been collected in each province for more than 200 years, and has no connection with the Customs or transit dues or with Lekin. This tax exists in all the producing districts of China and is not limited to silk.

XV. The trade regulations for the treaty ports provide that in the case of native produce purchased by foreign merchants at the ports, the inland owner having paid the inland taxes and the Chinese merchant having paid the various Customs dues and Lekin taxes, the foreign merchant need not pay the transit dues. But it must be fully determined that the produce purchased by the foreign merchant is the identical produce which has paid the Customs dues and Lekin taxes.

XVI. By the Treaties foreign merchants taking out transit passes in order to bring out native produce from the interior should pay the transit dues

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and export duty. But native goods bought at the ports, putting aside the export duty, the rules allow that, the native owner having paid the inland Customs dues and lekin tax, the foreign merchant need not pay the transit dues. But where the produce in question has been altered in any way it cannot be held to be the produce originally purchased, cannot be held to have paid the inland dues and lekin nor exempted from the transit dues.

XVII. The Trade Regulations appended to the Treaties stipulate that articles intended for the personal use of foreigners shall be exempt from import and export duty. If duties are wrongly levied at the Customs upon this class of merchandise it is because it has not been clearly stated that the articles concerned were for personal use, or because it is suspected that they are intended for sale. Orders ought to be given to examine

examine into the business clearly, and take proper action.

XVIII. The rules of trade at the several ports provide that foreign merchants taking native produce into other ports shall pay the export and half import duty. Thereafter upon transport of the goods into the interior whether in the hands of Chinese or foreign merchants they shall pay the inland Customs dues and lekin. Thus native produce taken inland from a second port must according to the rules, in addition to export and transit dues pay the inland Customs dues and lekin, but no other taxes.

XIX. The treaties state clearly that a bank shall receive on behalf of the Superintendent of Customs the Customs revenues whether in bullion or dollars, taking into consideration the market rate of the dollar in sycee, and making suitable allowances.

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The bullion received by the Customs is in the Treasury taël of fine silver. But the price of dollars as compared with bullion differs at different times and places. The Superintendents of Customs should be instructed in the receipt of duties to take the Treasury taël of pure silver as the standard.

XX. The treaties provide that at the several ports buoys, lightships, light houses and beacons shall be provided from the tonnage dues. Heretofore the expenditures for these works have been provided from the tonnage dues upon foreign bottoms. But now the tonnage dues received from the vessels of the China Merchants Steamship Company are also applied to the purposes indicated above.

Rec'd offices April 12, 1880. Mr Caldwell

Approved. L. P.

made

No. 580. One Enclosure.



Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 31st, 1880.

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The opium trade in China.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward encloses an article cut from the London Times, states what he believes to be the object of the British Ministers negotiations, and his own views as to the policy of our Government in the premises.

No. 580. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 31st, 1880.

Honorable William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an extract from the Shanghai correspondence of the London Times, in regard to the stipulations of the Chefoo Convention affecting opium, and to the further negotiations which Sir Thomas Wade is said to be carrying on with a view to give effect to those stipulations.

stipulations.

Although the writer of the letter indicated a disposition to deal with the subject in a candid manner, he has misjudged, as I believe, the views of Sir Thomas Wade. His intimation is, or appears to be, that the object of the Chefoo Convention is to arrange for the payment of a specific duty on opium, to be collected by the Maritime Customs, instead of and to cover all the duties and dues to which the article is now subjected at the ports and inland. The actual intention of Sir Thomas Wade, as I understand the matter, is

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to allow the Chinese to levy an increased duty upon opium when landed, but it is not a part of his plan to interfere with it in any way after it has been landed.

I have assured my colleague that I am disposed and authorized to cooperate with him upon this basis, but I should of course feel bound to withhold my support if his purpose were to place opium upon a more favorable footing. As I understand my instructions, our Government is not disposed to take any action which will prevent the Chinese from dealing with opium as they like, when it

it has passed into native hands. It is a traffic in which we are not interested, and one the morality of which is too doubtful to admit of our taking up any other position.

I am positive, also, in my opinion that we ought not to draw opium into our general discussions of trading matters, with a view to secure better terms from the Chinese in other directions, by yielding something in respect of the drug. This proposal has been mooted here more than once, not by my English colleague, and I shall give it my emphatic condemnation, if it should

shall be advanced in a serious manner.

I do not think it is necessary or desirable for me to take any part in an agitation against the opium trade. That it works great harm to the Chinese is undeniable, but they are growing it themselves freely, and the merit of their fulminations against it becomes doubtful in view of the fact that its production is increasing throughout the Empire. Our responsibility ceases when we refuse to take part in any steps calculated to detract from the freedom of this Government in dealing with it, and when we second in a practical

practical way all well devised and honest attempts on their part to suppress or control it.

It is only just to the English Minister to say that he shows great sensibility to the evils attending the trade, and great sympathy with the very large and influential portion of the English people who regret the responsibility which attaches to them as producers of and traders in the drug.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
George T. Eward

Enclosure.

1. Extract from "The Mail. October 22nd/4, 1879.

Despatch No. 5-80.
Inclosure.

THE MAIL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879

One of the questions between this country and our own which were raised but not definitively settled by the Chefoo Convention is the amount of import duty to be levied on opium. By the tariff regulations appended to the Treaty of Tientsin it was agreed that opium should pay 30 taels per picul—133lb.—import duty; that the foreign importer should sell it only at the port; that it should be carried into the interior as Chinese property; and that it should be dealt in there by Chinese alone. The clauses commuting transit dues on other foreign imports were not to apply to it, and the Chinese were left at liberty to levy on it such dues as they pleased. Under these conditions opium has been imported from India for the last 19 years. The effect of the restrictions on its unlimited import and sale throughout China by foreigners was to create a class of petty foreign traders, who earned a precarious livelihood by running small quantities of opium past the barriers and *lekin* stations which surround the treaty ports. About the time when the negotiations which preceded the Convention were going on in one or two of the smaller ports foreign merchants disgraced themselves by the bold and unscrupulous measures they adopted to smuggle opium past these tax barriers. Indeed I have read in a Consular Blue-book that at one port on the river gangs of armed ruffians were employed by both English and American merchants not only to smuggle opium from the port into the interior but to force their way with it openly. Fights between the Chinese preventive men and these hired desperadoes were not infrequent, and the consequence was that the Chinese authorities instituted reprisals by imposing restrictions on legitimate trade. One wrong is not a remedy for another in China any more than it is in Europe, and the joint effect of the opium smuggling and of the interference of the local officials with regular commerce by way of revenge, was the temporary ruin of a most flourishing market for English goods. Both sides had to give way, and things were restored to their old footing; but it may still be taken to be a fact that at every treaty port there are foreign adventurers ready to take advantage of any exceptionally high opium dues to smuggle opium by methods which are calculated to embitter our relations with this country. Both Sir Thomas Wade, our Minister, and the central Government were well aware of the continual menace to friendly relations which these opium bickerings are, and an attempt to put an end to their cause was made in the Chefoo Convention. It was agreed that our Government should be moved to sanction a new arrangement with regard to the import of opium in this wise:—Every provincial governor was to state distinctly the exact amount of *lekin*, or inland tax, which he proposed to impose on opium imported into a port in his jurisdiction. The opium itself was to be deposited in bond until such time as it might be sold, but in every case of sale import duty at the old tariff rate and *lekin* on the new provincial scale were to be paid together. The negotiations regarding this proposal are, it is understood, still going on and any discussion of its practical effect would be both ill-considered and premature. It may safely be presumed that only a certain latitude will be left to the provincial Governments in settling the scale of *lekin*, as we should hardly be justified in allowing an important item of our Indian revenue to be jeopardized by haphazard fiscal regulations on the part of officials who, there is every reason to believe, are irresponsible, impecunious, and venal.

It is not generally known to what a small section of the mercantile community here the opium trade is nowadays confined. Year by year it passes into fewer hands. Parsees and Gentiles have been driven out of it or have abandoned it; and at present it is mainly monopolized by two or three large Bombay Jew houses. The ordinary British merchant knows nothing and cares nothing about opium, but as the remittances from China for opium by two of these houses alone are over £500,000 a month, bankers find it a most potent factor in settling our rates of exchange both on London and the Indian capitals. Indirectly it does concern all our merchants here, but what they are mainly interested in is the sale of the innocuous products of Manchester and Bradford and the shipment to England of the produce of this country. They are in no wise the swashbuckling pirates and smugglers which noble peers and intemperate missionaries have described them to be, but are, in tastes, habits, and pursuits, like their fellows of London or Manchester. The great opium houses in Shanghai had until quite recently agencies at the different outports, but one by one these are being withdrawn. Guilds of Chinamen are taking their place, and instead of entering into a ruinous competition with the great foreign houses they have, in some cases, paid them a handsome sum to close their agencies. At the small port of Chinkiang, on the River Yangtsze, for example, which imported last year opium to the value of nearly a million and a half sterling, the Swatow guild of merchants have secured, by payment of a large sum to the foreign opium houses in Shanghai, a monopoly of the trade. The same change has taken place at other ports, and in a very few years the two or three opium importing houses in Shanghai will be the only section of the British mercantile world engaged in the trade.